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ABSTRACT

This is the fourteenth of 16 volumes of audiolingual classroom instruction in Mandarin Chinese. The course is designed to train native English speakers to Level 3 Foreign Service Institute proficiency in comprehension and speaking, and to Level 2 proficiency in reading and writing Mandarin. Facility in reading, writing, and translating texts written in Chinese characters is emphasized. Instructional materials in the 12 lessons include dialogues, word lists, and exercises in reading, writing, and translation. The emphasis of the coure is on military science. (JB)

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CHINESE MANDARIN

BASIC COURSE

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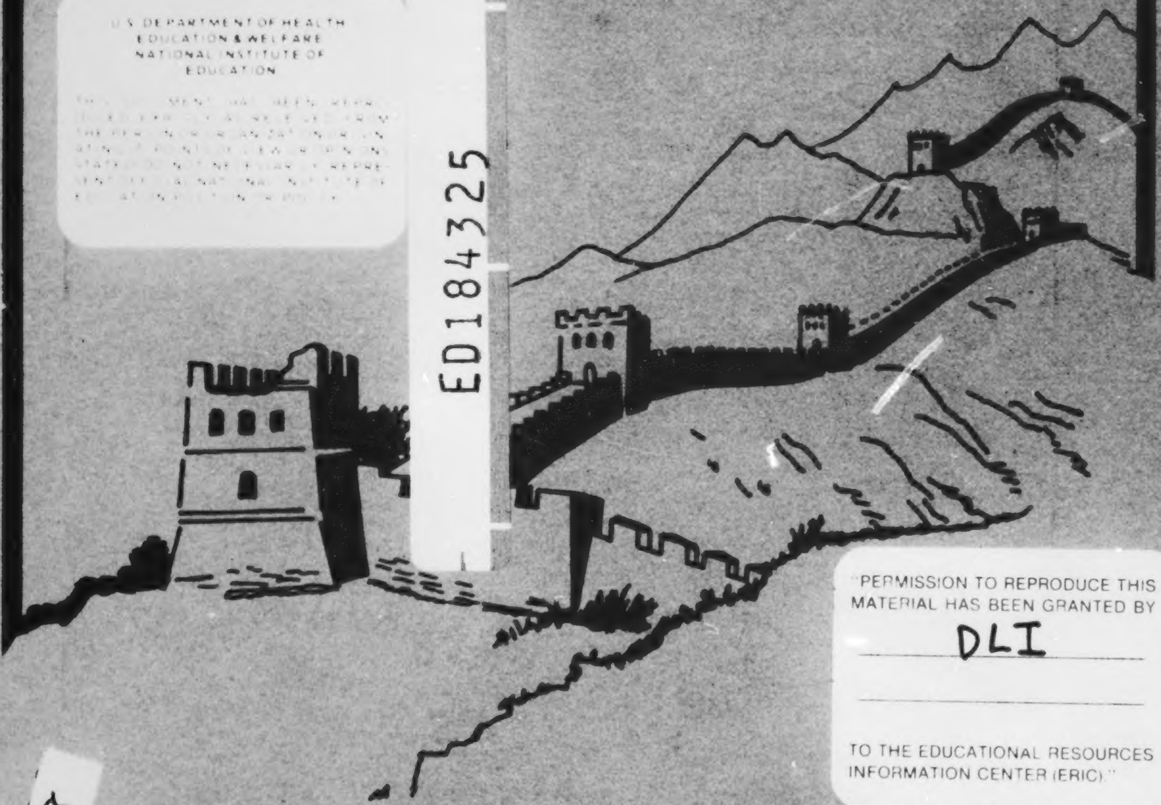

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VOLUME XIV

LESSONS 144-155

DEFENSE LANGUAGE INSTITUTE FOREIGN LANGUAGE CENTER

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CHINESE-MANDARIN
BASIC COURSE

Volume XIV

Lessons 144-155

June 1966

DEFENSE LANGUAGE INSTITUTE
FOREIGN LANGUAGE CENTER

PREFACE

The Chinese-Mandarin Course, consisting of 180 lessons in 16 volumes, is one of the Defense Language Institute's Basic Course Series. The material was developed at the Defense Language Institute and approved for publication by the Institute's Curriculum Development Board.

The course is designed to train native English language speakers to Level 3 proficiency in comprehension and speaking and Level 2 proficiency in reading and writing Chinese-Mandarin. The texts are intended for classroom use in the Defense Language Institute's intensive programs employing the audio-lingual methodology. Tapes accompany the texts.

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第一百四十四課

第一部　對話

第一戰區王參謀長跟幾個一般參謀趙錢,特業參謀孫李,空軍連絡官陳,研究用空軍$\overset{\text{syí}}{\text{襲}}$擊敵人的工業區.

王: 我們司令官說我們應當研究轟炸敵人後方工業區的計劃.

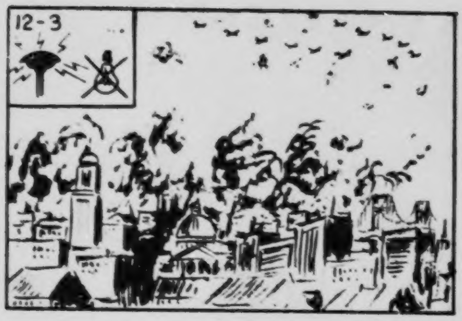
趙: 司令官的$\overset{\text{jr}}{\text{指}}\overset{\text{shr}}{\text{示}}$很對.我們轟炸敵人後方工業區最大的目的是不讓敵人$\overset{\text{jr}}{\text{製}}$造補給品,他們就要$\overset{\text{bēng}}{\text{崩}}\overset{\text{kwèi}}{\text{潰}}$了.

王: 錢參謀,你負責情報.請你報告關於敵人後方工業區的情報.

錢: 敵人後方工業區因為保護的空軍不夠,所以很注意防空.不但燈火管制很利害,也有很好的消防計劃.

孫: 他們的空軍不夠高射砲也不夠麼?

L.144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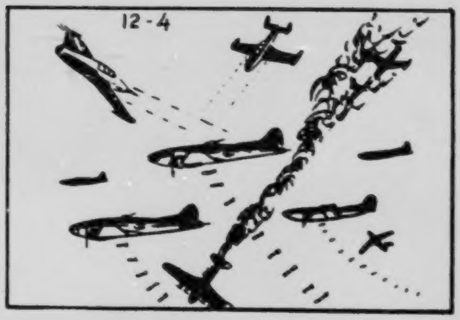
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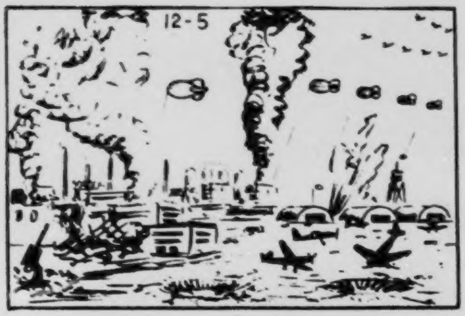
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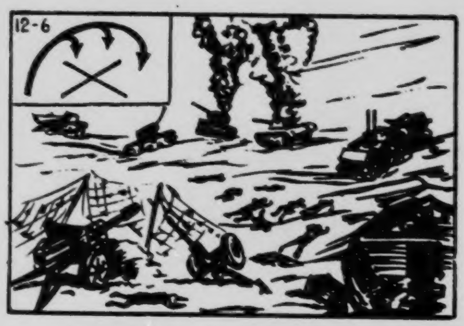
12-6

錢：他們的高射砲倒(dàu)是很夠。除了高射砲以外還有很多彈道飛彈
跟高射砲火協調抵抗我們的轟炸機。

王：從你的報告看敵人很注意防空，我們得派轟炸機用大編(byān)隊轟炸的法子去襲(syí)擊他們的工業區。

李：我想我們的轟炸機還得有戰鬥機保護。先用戰鬥機跟他們的戰鬥機空戰，等制(jr̀)空權在我們手裏了，我們的轟炸機再過去轟炸。

趙：我們轟炸的時候除了要用大燃(rǎn)燒彈以外，最好也用烟火彈藥，或是照明彈，那樣兒轟炸得更準確，省得白費炸彈。

陳：我們可以用俯衝(fǔ chūng)掃射，跟俯衝(fǔ chūng)轟炸的法子，轟炸的結果一定更有效(syàu)。

孫：空軍轟炸的時候，要特別注意他們的兵工廠跟別的兵工設施(shr̄)。因為我們這次用飛機襲(syí)擊他們的目的就是要消滅他們

補給品的來源.

王: 我們從來跟空軍的連絡都很好.空軍一定知道我們的目的.陳連絡官,請您特別跟空軍司令部說清楚我們這次襲(syí)擊的目的!

陳: 您的指示我一定給空軍司令部報告.

王: 你剛剛說的作戰負傷,當中多少是作戰外傷,多少是嚴(yán)重傷害?

錢: 一樣兒一半.

陳: 我給空軍司令部連絡的時候,一定請他們多用炸彈,可以叫敵人的人員損失更大一點.

王: 好極了.陳連絡官,你就把我們的計劃跟空軍司令部商量結果給我報告.

Military Subject
Translation, Basic Dialogue

Chief-of-Staff Wáng, of the First Theater of Operations, studies the plan of using the air force to attack enemy industrial areas, with general staffs, Chyán and Jàu, special staffs, Swūn and Lǐ, and air force liaison officer, Chen.

Wáng: Our commanding officer said that we should study the plan of bombing the enemy industrial area in their rear.

Jàu: The commanding officer's instructions are correct. The main purpose of bombing the enemy industrial area in their rear is not to let the enemy manufacture supplies so they will collapse.

Wáng: Staff Chyán, you are in charge of intelligence. Please give us the intelligence reports on the enemy's industrial area in their rear.

Chyán: Because of insufficient protection from their air force, the enemy industrial area in their rear pays a lot of attention to air defense. They not only have very strict blackout control but also a good fire plan.

Swūn: They don't have enough air force. Are they also short of AA guns?

Chyán: Their AA guns are sufficient. Besides AA guns, they also have ballistic missiles to coordinate with their anti-aircraft fire in resisting our bombers.

Wáng: From your report, the enemy stresses air defense. We must send bombers and use formation bombing to bomb their industrial area.

Lǐ: I think our bombers need fighter planes to protect them. We can use fighter planes to engage their fighterplanes. When air supremacy is in our hand, our bombers will go over to bomb them.

Jàu: When we bomb them, besides using large incendiary bombs, we should also use pyrotechnics or flares so that we can aim more accurately and waste no bombs.

Chén: We can use dive bombing and strafing. The result will certainly be more effective.

Swūn: When the air force bombs the enemy, they should pay special attention to enemy arsenals and other installations. The purpose of our air raid, this time, is to destroy the sources of their supplies.

Wáng: Our liaison with the air force has always been good. The air force certainly knows our purpose. Liaison officer Chēn, please make it clear to Air Force Headquarters the purpose of our raid this time.

Chén: I shall report your instructions to my Headquarters.

Chyán: According to my intelligence report, the enemy battle casualties in the last month were more than 12,000 men. Wounded in action were over 2,000 men; missing in action were not very many.

Wáng: How many were injured in action, and how many were seriously ill among those wounded in action you just mentioned?

Chyán: Half of each.

Chên: When I contact our air force, I shall certainly ask them to use a lot of bombs in order to cause their forces heavy casualties.

Wáng: Excellent, Liaison officer, Chen. Please discuss our plan with your Headquarters and report to us on the result.

第二部 生詞

Vocabulary

1.	báifèi	白費	A:	in vain
	1.1 báichr̄	白吃	A:	eat free, eat in vain
	1.2 fèi	費	V:	waste, expend, use
2.	bīnggūng bùdwèi	兵工部隊	N:	ordnance troop (unit)
	2.1 bīnggūng	兵工	N:	ordnance
3.	byāndwèi hūngjà	編隊轟炸	N:	formation bombing
4.	dēnghwǒ gwǎnjr̀	燈火管制	N:	blackout
5.	dzwòjàn fùshāng	作戰負傷	V/N:	wounded in action
6.	dzwòjàn shāngwáng	作戰傷亡	N:	battle casualty
7.	dzwòjàn shr̄dzūng	作戰失蹤	V/N:	missing in action
8.	dzwòjàn wàishāng	作戰外傷	V/N:	injured in action
9.	fǔchūng sǎushè	俯衝掃射	V/N:	pass
10.	gāushèpàuhwǒ	高射炮火	N:	flak
	10.1 pàuhwǒ	炮火	N:	artillery fire, gunfire
11.	gūngyèchyū	工業區	N:	industrial area
12.	jènwáng	陣亡	V/N:	killed in action
13.	jìlyóuchìchyóumù	繫留汽球幕	N:	barrage
14.	jyùlí	距離	N:	distance
15.	kūngjàn	空戰	V/N:	dog fight
16.	ránshāudàn	燃燒彈	N:	incendiary bomb
17.	shèshr̄	設施	N:	installation
18.	syāufáng jìhwà	消防計劃	N:	fire plan
19.	syíji	襲擊	V/N:	raid
20.	yānhwǒdànyàu	煙火彈藥	N:	pyrotechnics
21.	yánjùng shānghài	嚴重傷害	N:	seriously ill
	21.1 yánjùng	嚴重	SV:	serious
22.	yìbān tsānmóu	一般參謀	N:	General staff

生詞練習

1. a. 這次旅行真沒意思白費了我很多錢.

dwùn

b. 他白吃了一頓飯還說那個飯館不客氣.

c. 他費了很多時候還是沒做好.

2. a. 兵工部隊主要的工作是保養跟修理武器.

b. 兵工的主要任務是新武器的研究跟發展.

Byān hūng syāumyè

3. 編隊轟炸不但可以消滅敵人的力量也可以防禦敵人戰鬥機的攻擊.

4. 敵人空襲的時候我們得實行燈火管制.

5. 張大中是在第二次世界大戰的時候作戰負傷的.

6. 德國在第二次世界大戰的時候作戰傷亡很大.

dzūng

7. 昨晚無線電裏報告李中士作戰失蹤了

8. 敵人作戰外傷的士兵比我們的多好幾

bèi
倍.

Fǔ sǎu shè syàu
9. 俯衝掃射雖然是最危險可是也最有效

10. a. 因為敵人的高射砲火很利害,我們的空
jàn
軍暫時不能俯衝掃射.

b. 我們在砲火的掩護下前進.

11. 在第二次世界的時候美國的空軍轟炸
所有的德國工業區.

12. 死在戰場上的都叫陣亡.

Jì
13. 繫留汽球幕的用處是防禦敵人飛機的
轟炸.

jyù
14. 敵人的飛機場跟我們前綫的距離只有
六里.

15. 今天早上我們在山頂上看敵人跟我們
的戰鬥機空戰.

rán shāu
16. 日本空軍轟炸城市的時候,常常用燃燒
彈.

17. 為了安全,兵工設施應當在離開前方很

遠的地方.

18. 我們應當在敵人轟炸我們以前,完成一個消防計劃.

19. 昨天晚上我們的步兵襲擊了敵人的後方.

20. 除了很少數的專家以外,沒有知道煙火彈葯是甚麼.

21. a. 李中士在上次大戰時受了嚴重傷害.

b. 聽說敵人轟炸前方以後情形非常嚴重.

22. 在司令部裏一般参謀的工作非常重要.

第三部　問題

(For instructor's classroom use)

1. 打仗的時候,為甚麼有燈火管制?
2. 打仗的時候,甚麼時候襲擊敵人最好?
3. 美國最大的工業區在那兒?
4. 一個國家的工業為甚麼很要緊?
5. 烟火彈藥有甚麼用?
6. 兵怕不怕飛機的俯衝掃射?
7. 空戰的時候用戰鬥机麼?
8. 兵工管甚麼事情?
9. 燃燒彈有甚麼用?
10. 打仗的時候為甚麼連絡很要緊?
11. 甚麼是編隊轟炸?
12. 一般參謀管些甚麼事情?
13. 繫留汽球幕有甚麼用?
14. 什麼是消防計劃?
15. 要是敵人的高射砲火很利害,飛机可以飛得很低麼?
16. 美國陸軍的設施怎麼樣?

17. 街上有沒有可以白吃的飯館？

18. 買汽車費錢不費錢？

19. 學中國話最有效的法子是甚麼？

20. 你錢的來源是陸軍麼？

21. 美國在第二次世界大戰的作战傷亡多不多？

22. 作战負傷的兵得快點看大夫麼？

23. 陣亡的美國兵，美國政府給他家錢麼？

24. 第二次世界大戰作战失踪的兵都找着了麼？

25. 作战外傷的兵都會死麼？

26. 嚴重傷害的兵得住醫院麼？

27. 要是學完中國話，可是沒机會用，你覺得白費了工夫麼？

28. 兵工部隊跟工兵部隊是一樣的單位麼？

29. 住的地方跟工業區的距離愈遠愈好麼？為甚麼？

30. 大砲可以發射燃燒彈麼？

31. 高射砲火對俯衝掃射的飛机有效麼？為甚麼？

32. 你覺得我們學校的各項設施怎麼樣？

IV Translation Exercise

1. In wartime blackouts are sometimes necessary in order to protect people from enemy air attacks.

2. There are different ways of coping with enemy air raids, but the best one is still the employment of fighters.

3. It seems that the major objective of an emeny air raid is our industrial areas.

4. Once enemy industry is destroyed, it can no longer produce materials necessary for him to continue the war.

5. Residents in the city are very curious about why the enemy has used so much pyrotechnics during their air raids.

6. This morning enemy planes made five passes at the center of our city. Fortunately only two persons were injured.

7. When enemy planes raided us this morning, people came out doors to watch the dog fights between our and enemy planes.

8. Since that officer is an ordnance officer he is not doing very well in the G-3 section at our headquarters.

9. Ordnance units should be sent to the front because they might be needed to repair weapons.

10. Many houses and buildings in the city were burned down by enemy incendiary bombs.

11. In World War II the American Air Force used formation bombings in Germany in order to minimize losses.

12. Both G-2 and G-3 are considered as the general staff of headquarters.

13. Due to the large number of barrages that the enemy installed in the air of his cities our planes could not execute dive-bombing on them.

14. We have just discovered that our fire plan is inadequate for the handling of fire under enemy formation bombings.

15. Since our planes used to fly at very high altitudes enemy flak did not bother us at all.

16. I do not think our flak could protect all of our installations in the city.

17. Among our total battle casualty, 42% was killed in action. Only 23% was wounded in action.

18. Our headquarters reported that only 7% of our battle casualties was missing in action while 19.5% was injured in action. Some of those injured were seriously ill.

19. Enlisted men are supposed to receive their room and board free of charge because of their low pay.

20. Our ordance unit spent five days in covering a distance of 180 miles from its base to the front.

第五部　新聞

L.144

(一) 越共活動

近已減少

〔美聯(lyán)社西貢(gúng)三日電〕越南今日在數月來最簡短的軍事公報中說:「敵人活動似已在最近數日中減少」.

這項報導宣稱,在西貢(gùng)西南約二十哩一項掃蕩戰中上月三十日有共產黨遊擊隊十人陣亡.

〔路透(tòu)社西貢(gùng)三日電〕軍事方面權威人士今天說昨天有兩營越南政府軍由二十九架美國陸軍及海軍陸戰隊的直昇機運送至西貢(gùng)西北方約六十哩的地方將一個共產黨遊擊隊包圍.並擊斃了十名越共.另外還俘虜了八十七名.那些人士說因爲攻擊來的突然只有一股遊擊隊起而抵抗.其餘的將武器丟進運河並企圖假裝爲當地人民.

(二) 生字:

1.	敵	dí	N/V: enemy/ oppose
	敵人		N: enemy; foe;
2.	導	dǎu	V: guide; lead
	報導		V/N: report;/coverage (news)
3.	宣	sywān	V: proclaim; display
	宣稱		V: announce; declare
4.	約	ywē	A: about; approximately; probably
	大約		A: probably; perhaps
5.	哩	lǐ	N: mile
6.	掃	sǎu	V: sweep
7.	蕩	dàng	SV: vast; dissipated; profligate
8.	戰	jàn	N/V: war; warfare; battle/ fight
	掃蕩戰		N: mopping war
9.	遊	yóu	V: tour; travel
10.	擊	jī	V: hit; strike; beat
11.	隊	dwèi	N: team; band; group
	遊擊隊		N: guerrilla band or group
12.	陣	jèn	N: file (soldiers); array (battle)
	陣亡		V: killed in fighting (a war)
13.	權	chywán	N: power; right
14.	威	wēi	N: pomp; awe-inspiring
	權威		N: authority; authoritative
15.	營	yíng	N: battalion; camp
16.	架	jyà	N: measure for airplane, machine etc.

17.	陸	lù	N: land
	陸軍		N: army
18.	至	jr̀	N: arrive
19.	斃	bì	(BF)V: kill
	擊斃		V: kill
20.	圍	wéi	V: surround; encircle
	包圍		V: surround; encircle
21.	俘	fú	V/N: capture/ captive; prisoner
22.	虜	lwǒ	V/N: capture; plunder/ prisoner
	俘虜		V/N: capture/ captive; prisoner
23.	攻	gūng	V: attack
	攻擊		V/N: attack; assault
24.	突	tù	V: rush out; protrude
	突然		SV/A: sudden; abrupt/ suddenly; abruptly
25.	股	gǔ	N: group, band (of force) waft (of smell)
26.	抗	kàng	V: oppose
	抵抗		V/N: oppose; resist/opposition; resistance
27.	器	chì	N: apparatus; instrument; vessel
	武器		N: weapon; arm

註:

1.	越共	N: Viet Cong
2.	越南	N: Vietnam
3.	活動	N/SV: activity/ active

L.144

4. 近已	A:	recently have or has already
5. 西貢 Syīgùng	PW:	Saigon
6. 簡短	SV:	brief and short
7. 公報	N:	bulletin
8. 在……中	CV:	in .....; among.....
9. 路透社 Lùtòu shè	N:	Reuter
10. 海軍陸戰隊	N:	marine corps
11. 直昇(升)機	N:	helicopter
12. 將	CV:	a literary word similar to bǎ 把
13. 丟進	V:	throw into
14. 假裝 jyǎjwāng	V:	pretend; feign
15 當地	N/A:	that place/ in that place
當地人民	N:	local people

文言字:

1. 至 jr̀	V/CV:	arrive/ to
1.1 會議之期將至		The date for the conference will soon arrive.
1.2 自始至終		From begining to end
2. 將 jyang	CV:	literary word similar to bǎ
請將此書交與他		Please hand this book to him.

简体字练习

(一)我们的轰炸机还得有战斗机保护.轰炸的目标是敌人的工业区,并且也要消灭敌人补给品的来源.

(二)我们部队有很多士兵作战负伤,多半是严重伤害.

(三)敌人一定来轰炸我们的工厂.我们应当有很好的消防计划.

(四)軍事方面权威人士说,我们在越南的海軍陆战队击毙不少越共游击队,也俘虏了很多.

(五)很多越共游击队把武器丢进运河并且假装为当地人民.

VI Writing

A. Writing (characters 646-650)

華 研 究
(华)
研

退 業
(业)

B. Radicals

1. 艹 (grass, 140) as in: 華
2. 石 (stone, 112) as in: 研
3. 穴 (cave, 116) as in: 究
4. 辶 (stop & go, 162) as in: 退
5. 木 (wood, 75) as in: 業

C. Dictionary Drill

Sixty Common Chinese Radicals - "Home" Group

Radical Number	Name	Radical	English Meaning	Examples
18	lì-tāo-erh	刂 刀	Knife	別 到 切 分
39	tzǔ	子	Son	孩 孫 字 學
40	pǎo-kài-erh	宀	Roof	完 客 家 窩
50	tà-chīn-p'áng-erh	巾	Napkin	帽 帳 布 常 帶
53	p'iēn-shàng-erh	广	Shelter; roof	床 底 座
108	mǐn-tūn-erh	皿	Dish	盆 盒 盤
145	yī	衤 衣 衣	Clothing	衫 被 裳 裏
169	mén	門	Door	開 關

1. **Exercise:** Find from dictionary Wade-Giles romanization and meaning for the following characters:

	Wade-Giles Romanization	Meaning		Wade-Giles Romanization	Meaning
寃			帕		
袴			廉		
閨			刺		
帖			室		
刑			孜		
廢			益		
刊			孚		
宅			劈		
孤			裹		
寞			閱		
襲			帥		

2. Home Work: Find from dictionary Wade-Giles romanization and meaning for the following characters:

	Wade-Giles Romanization	Meaning		Wade-Giles Romanization	Meaning
帕			袍		
寢			審		
補			帆		
孔			序		
庫			袴		
監			則		
褒			孟		
闢			盒		
刮			剪		
季			閣		
盤			富		

第一百四十五課

第一部　對話

jī

一個作買賣的叫李明參觀一個空軍基地.有一個士官長王中帶着他參觀.他們兩個人談話.

王:我是士官長王中,歡迎您到這兒來參觀.

jī

李:聽說您這基地的司令官今天讓老百姓來參觀,高興極了.

王:您先到飛機場去看看吧!

(到了飛機場)

pēn shè

李:這架飛機可真大,有八個發動機,是噴射機麼?

pēn shè

王:是噴射轟炸機.我們現在重轟炸機都不是螺旋槳飛機了.

lwó sywán jyǎng

yǐ

李:這種飛機的機身跟機翼可真大,真像一所房子.都是合金做的吧!

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王：都是合金做的.現代的飛機速(sú)度都是超(chāu)音速(sù)的,所以機身機翼(yì)副(fù)翼(yì)和機尾(wěi)都得用最好的合金才行.

李：我可以到座艙(tsāng)裏去看看麼?

王：可以可以.

(到了飛機的座艙(tsāng))

李：這架飛機的儀(yí)器(chì)板(bǎn)上的儀(yí)器(chì)真不少!這個有點像電視的東西是甚麼?

王：這是雷(léi)達(dá).現在的飛機沒有雷(léi)達(dá)是不行的.因為速(sù)度都太快眼睛看見的時候已經來不及躲(dwǒ)了.

李：這架飛機有沒有自動駕駛器?

王：有.駕駛員在可能的情形下,可以用自動駕駛器.

李：這個桿(gǎn)是不是駕駛桿(gǎn)?

王：是的.您看這個儀(yí)器(chì)是高度表.方向舵(dwò)跟剎(shā)車都在駕駛員腳底下.油門是用手操縱(dzǔng)的.這是跟汽車不一樣的地方.

李:油箱在那兒?我怎麼沒看見?

王:這架飛機是重轟炸機,用的燃料很多.所以油箱又在機翼(yi)裏又在機身裏.

李:危險的時候駕駛員怎麼離開座艙(tsāng)?

王:駕駛員一按鈕(nyǒu)就把他自己帶着座位一塊兒彈(tán)出到了空中,降落傘就會自動打開.

李:這種重轟炸機起飛降落是不是特別麻煩?

王:這種飛機很大,不容易操縱(dzùng).起飛降落都得很有經驗.

李:駕駛員起飛跟降落的時候不是得聽指揮塔(tǎ)的命令麼?

王:當然得聽指揮塔(tǎ)的命令才安全.只有指揮塔(tǎ)才知道有多少飛機起飛降落,要不然就出事了.

李:飛機起飛以前得檢查機器麼?

王:飛機起飛以前得把機器檢查得很仔細

才安全.

李: 這種工作是不是駕駛員做?

王: 檢查機器不是駕駛員的事.可是起飛以前駕駛員還得把$\overset{\text{yí}}{\text{儀}}\overset{\text{chì}}{\text{器}}$都試一試,甚麼都沒有毛病了才能起飛.

李: 駕駛員可真要緊.飛機上所有人的安全都在他手裏.

王: 可不是麼!所以我們空軍最注意訓練.平常的訓練越好出去的時候就少出事.

李: 現在差不多十二點了.我可以在您這兒的飯$\overset{\text{tīng}}{\text{廳}}$吃飯麼?

王: 今天來參觀的都是我們司令官的客人.請到我們飯$\overset{\text{tīng}}{\text{廳}}$吃飯,吃完了再接着參觀別的.

李: 好,謝謝!請您帶我去.我不認識飯$\overset{\text{tīng}}{\text{廳}}$在那兒?

王: 當然!當然!請往那所房子走.

Translation, Basic Dialogue

A businessman, Lee Míng, is visiting an air force base. Master Sergeant Wáng Jūng, talks with him while showing him around.

Wáng: I am Master Sergeant Wáng Jūng. You are welcome to visit here.

Lee: I heard that this air base is open to the public today. I am glad to have an opportunity to visit it.

Wáng: Would you like to go to the air field first?

(After arrival at the air field)

Lee: This plane is really huge. There are eight engines. Is it a jet plane?

Wáng: Yes, it is a jet bomber. Our heavy bombers are no longer propeller-driven.

Lee: The body and wings of this plane are really big. The body looks like a house. Is this plane made of alloy?

Wáng: Yes, it is made of alloy. The speed of modern aircraft is greater than that of sound. Therefore, the body, wings and tail of any plane have to be made of alloy.

Lee: May I take a look into the cockpit?

Wáng: Of course, you may.

(Reaching the cockpit)

Lee: In this bomber there are quite a few instruments on the panel. What's that thing? It looks like a television set.

Wáng: That's the radar. Modern aircraft cannot work without radar. Due to the great speed it is too late to avoid an object by the time our eyes can sight it.

Lee: Does this plane have an auto-pilot?

Wáng: Yes, it has. A pilot can use the auto-pilot under certain conditions.

Lee: Is this stick a control stick?

Wáng: Yes, it is. Do you see this instrument? It is an altimeter. The rudder and the brake are below the pilot's feet. The throttle is hand-controlled. It is different from an automobile.

Lee: Where are the fuel tanks? How come I haven't seen them?

Wáng: This plane is a heavy bomber. Therefore the fuel tanks are under the fuselage and wings.

Lee: How does the pilot leave his cockpit when in danger?

Wáng: Once the pilot pushes a certain button, he will automatically be thrown into the air with his seat. While in the air, the parachute will open automatically.

Lee: Is it very troublesome for this type of plane to land and to take off?

Wáng: These bombers are quite large. They are not easy to control. One has to be an experienced pilot to land it or to take off with it.

Lee: Does the pilot have to take orders from the control tower while landing or taking off?

Wáng: Of course. If the pilot listens to the orders from the control tower then landing can be safe as only the control tower knows how many planes take off or land at one time. Otherwise there might be an accident.

Lee: Does the plane have to be checked before taking off?

Wáng: Yes. The plane is not safe unless it has been thoroughly checked before taking off.

Lee: Does the pilot do the checking?

Wáng: No, it is not the pilot's job. However, the pilot usually re-checks every instrument before taking off to see whether it works normally or not.

Lee: The pilot is really important. The safety of all people aboard is in his hands.

Wáng: How true! That's why we stress training in our Air Force. Pilots with good training have less accidents.

Lee: It is almost twelve o'clock now. May I eat in the dining room here?

Wáng: All visitors here today are our Commander's guests. Please go and eat in our dining room. After dinner you can visit other places.

Lee: Fine. Thanks a lot. Could you lead the way? I don't know where the dining room is.

Wáng: Of course. Please follow me to that building.

Vocabulary 第二部 生詞

23.	àn nyǒu	按鈕	VO:	push button
24.	chāuyīnsù	超音速	N:	supersonic
25.	dwǒ	躱	V:	hide
26.	dyànshr̀	電視	N:	television
27.	dzdùng jyàshrǐchì	自動駕駛器	N:	auto-pilot
28.	dzwòtsāng	座艙	N:	cockpit
29.	dzwòwèi	座位	N:	seat
30.	fādùngjī	發動機	N:	engine
31.	fāngsyàngdwò	方向舵	N:	ruddar
32.	fùyì	副翼	N:	aileron
33.	gāudùbyǎu	高度表	N:	altimeter
34.	héjīn	合金	N:	alloy
35.	jīshēn	機身	N:	fuselage
36.	jīwěi	機尾	N:	tail (of airplane)
37.	jīyì	機翼	N:	wings (of airplane)
38.	jřhwēitǎ	指揮塔	N:	control tower
39.	jyàshřgǎn	駕駛桿	N:	control stick
40.	léidá	雷達	N:	radar
41.	lwósywánjyǎng	螺旋槳	N:	propeller
42.	shāchē	刹車	VO:	brake
43.	tánchuchyù	彈出去	RV:	eject
44.	yíchìbǎn yíchì	儀器板 儀器	N: N:	instrument panel instrument
45.	yóumén	油門	N:	throttle
46.	yóusyāng	油箱	N:	fuel tank

生詞練習

1. 我們學校有很多賣糖的機器都是用按鈕(nyǒu)的法子賣糖.

2. 美國的七零七是超(chāu)音速(sù)飛機.

3. 他們在樹底下躲(dwǒ)雨.

4. 在美國差不多家家都有電視(shř).

5. 所有的飛機都有自動駕(jyà)駛(shř)器.

6. 飛機上的座艙(tsāng)相當舒(shū)服.

7. 七零七飛機的座艙(tsāng)裏有不少座位.

8. 那架飛機有四個發動機.

9. 飛機跟船一(yi)樣都有一個方面舵(dwò).

10. 飛機上副翼是幫助飛機平衡(héng).

11. 看了飛機上的高度表駕駛員就可以知道飛機的高度了.

12. 合金是用幾種五金做成的.

13. 普通飛機的座艙都在機身那部份.

14. 飛機的方向舵在機尾(wěi)上.

yì

15. 每架飛機都有兩個機翼.

hwēi tǎ

16. 指揮塔是指揮飛機起飛跟降落的地方.

Jyà shř gǎn

17. 駕駛員駕駛飛機的時候得用駕駛桿.

18. 天氣壞的時候飛機上的雷達非常有用.

lwó sywán jyǎng

19. 新式的飛機已經不用螺旋槳了.

shā

20. 要是汽車上的剎車不好就很容易出事.

21. 人從飛機上被彈出去的時候一定有點兒怕.

yí

22. a. 我們一看儀器板就可以知道飛機飛的高低了.

b. 沒有儀器不能做試驗.

23. 汽車上的油門是管快慢的.

24. 汽車的油箱多半兒在車身的後邊兒.

第三部　問題

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(For instructor's classroom use)

1. 為甚麼一個叫李明做買賣的人可以在那天參觀空軍基地？
2. 王中士官長跟李明先到甚麼地方參觀？
3. 李明看見那架飛机有多少發動机？
4. 李明看見的那個有八個發動机的飛机是甚麼樣的飛机？
5. 現在的重轟炸机還有用螺旋槳的麼？為甚麼？
6. 飛机的机身和机翼都是甚麼做的？
7. 除了机身和机翼是合金做的，還有甚麼也是合金作的？
8. 為甚麼得用合金做那些東西？
9. 儀器板上像電視的那個東西叫甚麼？
10. 雷達有甚麼用？
11. 自動駕駛器在甚麼時候才用？
12. 有甚麼儀器是用手操縱的？有甚麼用？
13. 重轟炸机的油箱在那兒？
14. 危險的時候駕駛員怎麼離開座艙？

15. 重轟炸机的起飛和降落都很容易麼？為甚麼？

16. 起飛降落得聽指揮塔的命令麼？為甚麼？

17. 飛机起飛以前得檢查机器麼？

18. 檢查机器的工作是駕駛員的工作麼？

19. 既然不是駕駛員的工作，那麼駕駛員起飛以前可以
放心的起飛麼？

20. 駕駛員要瞭麼？為甚麼？

21. 怎麼樣可以減少駕駛員出事的机會？

22. 那天參觀還請吃飯，這些參觀的人都是誰的客人？

23. 早上汽車不能發動的時候得拉油門麼？

24. 超音速的意思是甚麼？

25. 現在還有螺旋槳的飛机麼？多半作甚麼用？

26. 汽車的刹車不好有甚麼危險？

27. 你覺得現在的電視有什麼好的表演？

28. 有的人說將來的戰爭是按鈕战爭？你覺得怎樣？

29. 要是你欠別人的錢，你一定躲他麼？

30. 從飛机的座艙裡彈出去的時候，你想那位駕駛

員覺得怕麼？

31. 普通汽車的自動駕駛器跟飛机的完全一樣麼？

怎麼不一樣？

32. 你的座位很舒服麼？為甚麼？

IV Translation Exercise

1. A used television set sells for about $30 in the States.
2. I went to his office twice, but he avoided seeing me.
3. He could not stop his car in time because he applied the brakes too late.
4. Most modern airplanes are equipped with auto-pilots.
5. The pilot has to watch the altimeter very closely when his plane flies over a mountain and when it is trying to land in a large city with tall buildings.
6. The fuel tank in my car is at the rear.
7. The control tower directs planes in landing and taking off.
8. It takes only one hour and forty minutes for the supersonic jet plane to travel from Los Angeles to New York.
9. We all know that something is wrong with the throttle, but no one can fix it.
10. No passengers are allowed in the cockpit.
11. If made of an alloy, it should be very durable.
12. All hand-controlled throttles in cars have been removed. Only very old-fashioned ones still have them.
13. Radar can detect enemy airplanes from a very long distance.
14. Many elementary schools in Taiwan use television as a teaching aid. The pupils are fascinated by them.
15. All push-buttons are on the back of the machine so that children cannot reach them and cause danger.
16. The fuel tank is half full now. It does not need to be filled before we reach New York.
17. The body and wing of the supersonic plane must be made of a heat-resistant alloy.
18. The panel is full of instruments. The pilot has to watch them closely all the time during flight.

19. Propeller planes are only used for short distance transportation. Most of them are used for training of new pilots.

20. The pilot's seat can be ejected into the air by pushing a button under the seat. Maybe it happened so suddenly that he did not think of that.

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第五部　新聞

(一)

對裁軍前途
宇(Yǔ)譚(tán)表示樂觀
認美蘇(sū)舉行核試後
即可達成禁試協議

[中央社斯(sz̄)德(dé)哥(gē)爾(ěr)摩(mwó)五日合眾國際社電] 聯合國代理祕書長宇(Yǔ)譚(tán)今晚稱,他對於刻在日內瓦(wǎ)舉行的裁軍會議的結果表示樂觀.

這位聯合國祕書長稱:「我認為美國完成其目前一連串的核子試驗及蘇聯舉行其已經宣佈的一連串的核子試驗後東西雙方對禁試核子條約可能獲得協議」. 宇(Yú)譚(tán)於抵此作四日的訪問時與新聞記者作簡略的談話.

他稱讚參加裁軍會議的八個不結盟國家所作的努力. 並且說這次會談的情形比一九五五年日內瓦(wǎ)會談的空氣好的多.

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宇(Yǔ)譚(tán)抵此時受到愛蘭(lán)德(dé)總理及瑞(Rwèi)典(dyǎn)外交部官員們的迎接.

(二) 生字：

1. 裁 tsái	V: cut
裁軍	N/VO: disarmament/ disarm
2. 示 shr̀	V: show; indicate; signify
表示	V: express; indicate; show
3. 樂 lè	SV: happy
樂觀	SV: optimistic; sanguine
4. 核 hé	N: kernel
核子	N: nucleus
5. 驗(騐) yàn	V: examine; inspect; check
試驗	N/V: test
核子試驗	N: nuclear test
6. 即 jí	A/V: then (literary word similar to 就); promptly; immediately/is
7. 達 dá	V: reach; attain; arrive
達成	V: complete; reach; attain
8. 禁 jìn	V: prohibit; forbid; ban
禁試	VO/N: ban or prohibit test/ test ban
9. 議 yì	V: discuss
協議	N: agreement
10. 央 yāng	BF/N: middle
中央	N: center; central
中央社	N: Central (News) agency
11. 聯 lyán	V: join; associate
聯合	V: unite; associate; join
聯合國	N: United Nations

12. 祕 mì	SV/A:	secret/ secretly
祕書	N:	secretary
祕書長	N:	secretary-general
13. 目 mù	N:	eye
目前	MA:	at present
14. 佈 bù	V:	spread; diffuse
宣佈	V/N:	announce; promulgate/announcement; promulgation
15. 雙 shwāng	N:	pair
雙方	N:	both sides or parties
16. 獲 hwò	V:	obtain; acquire
獲得	V:	obtain; acquire; attain
17. 訪 fǎng	V:	inquire about (by visiting places)
訪問	V:	visit; interview
18. 者 jě	LW:	verb suffix similar to dē 的
記者	N:	reporter
19. 略 lywè	A/N:	slightly/outline; sketch
簡略	SV:	brief; simple; terse; concise
20. 讚 dzàn	V:	praise; admire; extol
稱讚	V:	praise
21. 盟 méng	N:	covenant; oath; swear;contract
結盟	VO:	to enter in alliance
不結盟	N:	non-alliance

L.145註:

1.	前途	N: future; prospect
2.	宇譚	N: U Thant (the secretary-general, acting, of United Nations 1959-)
3.	認為	V: regard, consider, deem as
4.	俄 ē 國	PW: Russia
5.	舉行	V: hold (meeting, conference, tests etc)
6.	斯德哥爾摩 Sždégēěrmwó	PW: Stokholm
7.	代理	V: act for; acting
8.	日内瓦 Rnèiwǎ	PW: Geneva
9.	會議	N/V: conference; meeting/confer;meet
10.	連串	N/V: series; sequence/connect;string
	一連串的	Ph: a series of
11.	蘇聯 Sū Lyán	PW: Soviot Union
12.	條約	N: treaty
13.	愛蘭德 Ailándé	N: Erlander
14.	總理	N: premier
15.	瑞典 Rwèidyǎn	PW: Sweden
16.	外交部	N: ministry of foreign affairs
17.	官員們	N: officials
18.	迎接	V: meet; welcome

文言字：

1. 卽 jì or jí — A: then; at once; forthwith/ literary word similar to jyòu 就
   卽可 — LW: abbreviation of 卽可以

1.1 時間卽金錢 — Time is money

1.2 各代表抵此後卽可開會.

When all delegates have arrived then the meeting can start immediately

2. 者 jě — N/V: LW: verb suffix indicating modification; literary word similar to dē 的

作壞事者不得好死.

Those who do bad (or evil) things will not die naturally.

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简体字练习

(一)我们欢迎你们到我们基地来参观.我们的司令官让你们隨便参观,也请你们在我们的飯厅吃飯.

(二)这种軣炸机不能在小飞机场降落.

(三)这架飞机的仪器板上有不少仪器,也有雷达.

(四)联合国秘书长宇(yǔ)谭(tán)今晚称,他对於裁軍会议的结果表示乐观.

(五)这次会议的情形比从前几次会议的空气好的多.

A. Writing (characters 651-655)

展 據 講

据 (讲)

演 香

B. Radicals

1. 尸 (corpse, 44) as in: 展
2. 扌 (hand, 64) as in: 據
3. 言 (words, 149) as in: 講
4. 氵 (water, 85) as in: 演
5. 香 (fragrance, 186) as in: 香

第一百四十六課

李明接着參觀空軍基地,
還是士官長王中帶着他
參觀.

李: 那所大房子是甚麽?

王: 那是 péng chǎng 棚廠 也叫飛機 kù 庫.

李: 裏頭有些甚麽飛機?

王: 戰鬥機轟炸機 lán jyé 攔截 機都有.有的在跑道上.

李: lán jyé 攔截 機的 sù 速 度跟火力一定都很大吧.

王: lán jyé 攔截機 的任務是 jyé 截 擊敵人的飛機,sù 速 度跟火力當然都得很大.

李: 現代的 lán jyé 攔截 機用不用電導飛彈?

王: 我們的飛機除了平常的兵器以外也用不少電導飛彈.

李: 我們空軍用的電導飛彈有幾種?

王: 我們空軍用的飛彈就是空對空,空對地的飛彈.我們基地有防空用的地對空的飛彈,可是地對地的飛彈我們沒有,只是海軍跟

陸軍有.

李: 空軍用的電導飛彈用甚麼推進劑(jì)?

王: 液(yè)體推進劑(jì)跟固(gù)體推進劑(jì)兩樣都用. 固(gù)體推進劑(jì)比較可靠.

李: 既然固(gù)體推進劑(jì)比較可靠為甚麼不都用固(gù)體推進劑(jì)呢?

王: 我們現在對固(gù)體推進劑(jì)研究還不夠. 已經有的固(gù)體推進劑(jì)雖然可靠可是推力還是不夠.

李: 要是推力不夠我們的洲際彈道飛彈一定不能用固(gù)體推進劑(jì)吧.

王: 不能. 可是中程彈道飛彈可以. 比方說我們海軍原子能潛(chyán)水艇用的電導飛彈就是用的固(gù)體推進劑(jì).

李: 我們發射到太空去的人造衛星也用液(yè)體推進劑(jì)吧.

王: 是的. 推力不夠的電導飛彈還有一個毛病就是核(hè)子彈頭不夠大, 破壞力量就太小了.

李:我們已經把太空人送到太空去了,甚麽時候可以把太空船跟太空人送到月亮上去?

王:詳細我不太知道,大概不久就可以了吧.

péng chǎng

李:那個棚廠甚麽飛機都有麽?

王:還有教練機跟運輸飛機,沒有水上飛機跟母艦飛機.這兩種是海軍用的.

李:您這個基地有洲際彈道飛彈跟中程彈道飛彈麽?

王:我們這個基地的電導飛彈是為我們的飛機跟防空用的,所以不需要洲際彈道飛彈跟中程彈道飛彈.

李:我知道洲際彈道飛彈可以發射到五六千英里以外的地方,是為攻擊侵略者用的.

王:我們的中程彈道飛彈雖然只能發射到兩千英里左右的地方,只要我們在侵略者國家的附近有電導飛彈基地,也一樣有効.

李:我們美國是愛和平的國家,絕不會先攻擊別人.我們有了這些種電導飛彈侵略者就不敢先攻擊我們了.

王:侵略者知道他們就是先攻擊我們,也不能把我們$\overset{\text{tsáng}}{\text{藏}}$在地底下的各種電導飛彈破壞.我們一用這些武器報復,他們就完了.

李:所以有人說洲際彈道飛彈是防$\overset{\text{jř}}{\text{止}}$侵略者發動戰爭的工具.

王:你要到地面工作人員工作的地方去看看麽?

李:現在不早了.我想不去看了.謝謝您的招待.

王:別客氣明年請再來參觀,也許還有新的東西給您看.

Translation, Basic Dialogue

Lee Míng continues his visit to the air base with Master Sergeant Wáng Jūng as his guide.

Lee: What's that huge building?

Wáng: That is a hangar, an airplane garage.

Lee: What planes are there?

Wáng: There are fighter planes, bombers, and interceptor planes. Some of the planes are on runways.

Lee: I suppose the speed and fire power of interceptors must be great.

Wáng: The interceptors' mission is to intercept enemy planes. Speed and fire power have to be great.

Lee: Do modern interceptors use guided missiles?

Wáng: Our interceptors use guided missiles in addition to conventional weapons.

Lee: How many types of guided missiles does your air force use?

Wáng: Our air force uses air-to-air, air-to-surface guided missiles. Our air base has surface-to-air missiles for air defense. We do not, however, have surface-to-surface missiles. Only the Army and Navy have them.

Lee: What propellant is used for guided missiles in your air force?

Wáng: We use both liquid and solid propellants. Solid propellant is more reliable.

Lee: Since solid propellant is more reliable, why don't you use it for all missiles?

Wáng: At present our research on solid propellant is insufficient. The existing propellant, though reliable, doesn't have enough thrust.

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Lee: If the thrust is not big enough, then I suppose you can not use solid propellants for ICBMs.

Wáng: No, we cannot. But it can be used for IRBMs. For instance, we use solid propellants forthe guided missiles in our atomic submarines.

Lee: I suppose you use a liquid propellant when you launch a man-made satellite into space.

Wáng: Yes, you are right. There is another disadvantage for guided missiles when the thrust is not strong enough. That is, the atomic head will not be big enough. As a result, the destructive power will be much smaller.

Lee: We have already sent astronautsinto space. When can we launch space ships and astronauts to the moon?

Wáng: I don't know the details. I suppose it will be in the near future.

Lee: Does that hangar have all types of aircraft?

Wáng: We have trainer planes and transport planes. But we don't have seaplanes and carrier-based planes. They are used by the Navy.

Lee: Do you have ICBMs and IRBMs at this base?

Wáng: The guided missiles at this base are for planes and air defense. We don't neet ICBMs and IRBMs.

Lee: I know that an ICBM can travel more than 5000 miles. It is used to attack the aggressors.

Wáng: Our IRBMs can travel only about 2000 miles. However, they are still effective, provided we have a missile launching base close to the aggressor's territory.

Lee: The United States is a peace-loving country. When you possess these guided missiles, aggressors would not dare to attack you.

Wáng: Aggressors know that even if they attack us first, they could not possibly destroy our underground guided missile bases. Once we use these weapons to retaliate, they are finished.

Lee: That's why some people say that the ICBM is a deterrant of war.

Wáng: Do you want to see how the ground personnel work?

Lee: It is getting late now. I think I'd better not. Thanks a lot for showing me around.

Wáng: You are welcome. Come to visit us next year. We'll probably have something new to show you then.

第二部 生詞

Vocabulary

47.	chīnlywègwó	侵畧國	N:	aggressor country
	47.1 chīnlywèjě	侵畧者	N:	aggressor
	47.2 chīnlywè	侵畧	V:	commit aggression
48.	dì dwèi dì	地對地	Ph:	surface to surface
	48.1 dì dwèi kūng	地對空	Ph:	surface to air
	48.2 kūng dwèi kūng	空對空	Ph:	air to air
	48.3 kūng dwèi dì	空對地	Ph:	air to furface
49.	dìmyàn gūngdzwòrénywán	地面工作人員	N:	ground personnel
50.	fángjř	防止	V:	to prevent
51.	fùyúnggwó	附庸國	N:	satellite country (Soviet bloc)
52.	hèdždàntóu	核子彈頭	N:	neuclear warhead
53.	jōujì dàndàufēidàn	洲際彈道飛彈	N:	ICBM
54.	jūngchēng dàndàufēidàn	中程彈道飛彈	N:	IRBM
55.	jyàulyànjī	教練機	N:	trainer (plane)
56.	jyéjī	截擊	V:	to intercept
57.	jywédwèi	絶對	A:	absolute/ absolutely
	57.1 jywébù	絶不	A:	absolutely not
58.	lánjyéjī	攔截機	N:	intercepter (plane)
59.	mǔjyàn fēijī	母艦飛機	N:	carrierbased plane
60.	pǎudàu	跑道	N:	runway
61.	péngchǎng	棚廠	N:	hangar
62.	réndzàu wèisyīng	人造衛星	N:	manmade satellite
	62.1 réndzàu	人造	SV:	manmade
	62.2 wèisyīng	衛星	N:	satellite
63.	shwěishàng fēijī	水上飛機	N:	seaplane

64.	tàikūngrén	太空人	N:	astronaut
64.1	tàikūng	太空	N:	space
64.2	tàikūngchwán	太空船	N:	space ship
65.	twēijìnjì	推進劑	N:	propellant
65.1	gùtǐ twēijìnjì	固體推進劑	N:	solid propellant
65.2	yètǐ twēijìnjì	液體推進劑	N:	liquid propellant

Notes:

1.	Bwōlán	波蘭	N:	Poland
2.	Lwómǎníyǎ	羅馬尼亞	N:	Romania
3.	Bǎujyālìyǎ	保加利亞	N:	Bulgaria

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生詞練習

chīn

1. 德國和日本都是第二次世界大戰的侵

lywè chīnlywè jě

畧國.他們也都是侵畧者.

2. a. 從地面上發射出去的飛彈去打敵人地面上的目標,我們就叫這種飛彈是地對地的飛彈.

b. 現在中國的空軍有空對空的飛彈.

c. 中國的陸軍有地對空的飛彈.

d. 美國的空軍有空對地的飛彈.

3. 在飛機場裏服務的人員叫地面工作人員.

4. 我們要世界和平一定得防止侵畧者侵畧別的國家.

Bwōlán Lwó ní yǎ Bǎu jyā lì yǎ fù

5. 波蘭,羅馬尼亞,保加利亞,都是蘇聯的附

yúng

庸國.

蘇聯和美國都有核子彈頭的飛彈.

jyù

洲際彈導飛彈是一種遠距離的飛彈.

8. 中程彈導飛彈的最大射程是二千哩.

9. 第二次世界大戰以後F-80是美國最好的教練機.

10. 地對空的飛彈是截擊洲際飛彈最有效的武器.

11. a. 我們絶對不能用教練機去截擊敵人的洲際飛彈.

b. 他的意思我們絶不同意.

12. 攔截機只能攔截敵人的飛機,不能攔截所有的飛彈.

13. 母艦飛機的起飛跟降落都比普通飛機難.

14. 飛機場多半兒有兩個跑道.

15. 飛機場裏的棚廠是為停飛機用的.

16. a. 蘇聯是第一個有人造衛星的國家.

sz̄

b. 人造絲是日本最大的工業.

wèi

c. 月(亮)球是地球的衛星.

17. 水上飛機的特點是可以在水上起飛跟降落.

18. a. 太空人得受很多特別的訓練.

b. 太空人受完訓練以後就坐着太空船飛到太空去.

19. a. 飛彈的推進劑種類很多,不過主要的就
gù tǐ twēi jì yè tǐ
有兩種:一種是固體推進劑,一種是液體
jì
推進劑.

b. 固體推進劑的力量大可是價值很貴.

c. 液體推進劑雖然便宜可是力量太小.

第三部　問題

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(For instructor's classroom use)

1 棚廠式飛机庫是做甚麼用的？

2 參觀那天棚廠裡有些甚麼飛机？

3 那些飛机都在棚廠麼？

4. 攔截机的任務是甚麼？

5. 攔截机的火力跟速度怎麼樣？

6 攔截机除了用平常的兵器以外還用什麼兵器？

7 空軍用的電導飛彈有幾種？

8. 空軍基地上用的電導飛彈有幾種？

9. 空軍基地既然沒有地對地的飛彈，誰有？

10. 空軍用的電導飛彈用甚麼推進劑？

11. 這兩種推進劑那種可靠？

12 固定推進劑有甚麼不好的地方？

13 固体推進劑的推力既然不夠，那麼甚麼飛彈不能用？

14. 甚麼飛彈可以用？請你說一個？

15. 推力不夠的電導飛彈有甚麼毛病？

16 發射到太空的人造衛星是用甚麼推進的？

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17. 海軍特別用的兩種飛机是甚麼?

18. 洲際彈道飛彈可以發射到多少英里以外的地方?

19. 洲際彈道飛彈是作甚麼用的?

20. 中程彈道飛彈可以發射到多少英里以外的地方?

21. 要是我們在侵略者國家的附近有電導飛彈基地，那麼中程彈道飛彈和洲際彈飛彈一樣有效麼?為甚麼?

22. 為甚麼一個愛和平的國家也得有各種不同的電導飛彈?

23. 侵略者要是先攻擊一個有電導飛彈的國家你想他們一定會成功麼?為甚麼?

24. 現在的大砲都有核子彈頭麼?

25. 截擊敵人的飛机是那種飛机的任務?

26. 地面工作人員做些甚麼事?為甚麼?

27. 你作不作絕對沒有希望的事?為甚麼?

28 從你坐着的地方，能看見這個城飛机場的跑道麼?

29. 人造衛星也是用最好的合金做的麼?為甚麼?

30. 推進劑有什麼用?

31. 在歐洲有那些國是蘇联的附庸國?

32 請你告訴我防止傷風最好的法子？

IV Translation Exercise

1. Surface to air missiles are most effective weapons for air defense.
2. The airplanes in the hanger are under repair. Those on the runway are ready to go.
3. Trainer planes cannot fly very fast and very high because they are not equipped with large engines.
4. Seaplanes can only land on water because they don't have wheels.
5. Interceptor planes are fast and easy to maneuver.
6. The ground personnel at the airfield are just as important as pilots, because their cooperation is required to insure safety of the planes.
7. The astronauts have to be prove themselves perfect in health and discipline before they can be sent into space.
8. Aggressors have no limits. If you give them one inch, they will demand a foot. The best way to deal with them is to defeat them at their first attempt.
9. How can a satellite weighing two thousand tons be sent into space?
10. Carrier based planes are used to protect naval vessels and to fight enemy planes over the seas.
11. North Koreans started the aggression upon South Korea in 1950. If the United Nations had not helped South Korea all of Korea would have come under communist control.
12. Some of the ground personnel working at this base were trained in your country.
13. Jet planes use a liquid propellant. Only guided missiles use a solid propellant.
14. The United States has just sent another man-made satellite into space.
15. Aggressors do not care what dangers they may bring to the world. All they do is to make trouble for peace-loving people.

16. The destructive power of the ICBMs and IRBMs is beyond imagination.

17. Both ICBMs and IRBMs can reach the target from very distant bases in a matter of minutes.

18. Promises made by the Communist countries are absolutely unreliable.

19. The United Nations are trying every way to prevent war among countries. Sometime they also have to use forces to stop a war.

20. The runway at the Salinas airport is not long enough for jets.

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第五部　新聞

(一)　印(Yin)度不願與中共斷絕關係

〔中央社新德(dé)里廿四日合眾國際社電〕

印(Yin)度政府昨天拒絕反對黨的要求「印(Yin)度與中共斷絕外交關係」。這項請求的理由是因為中共繼續進行反印度的宣傳。並且對在中共區的印度政府人員採取敵對行動。

外交部部長梅(Méi)農(núng)說，「斷絕外交關係將關閉了所有談判的門户。關閉談判之門並不是政府的政策」

他在國會談話說如果中共的「今日中國」繼續發表反印(Yin)度的文字的話印(Yin)度政府將採取「嚴厲行動」。他說政府尚未決定是否要對屬於印(Yin)度共產黨的及負責印刷「今日中國」的「新時代出版社」採取行動。

(二) 生字

1.	斷	dwàn	V:	break off
2.	拒	jyù	V:	resist; oppose; reject
3.	絶	jywé	V/A:	finish; end; terminate/decidedly
	斷絶		V:	cut off, sever
	拒絶		V:	refuse, reject
4.	區	chyū	N:	area; district; region; zone
5.	採	tsǎi	V:	pick, take, gather, pluck
	採取		V:	take, adopt (action, policy, methods, etc.)
6.	閉	bì	V:	shut; close
	關閉		V:	close, shut
7.	判	pàn	V:	divide, decide; judge
	談判		V/N:	negotiate: talk/negotiation; talk
8.	策	tsè	N:	plan; scheme; policy; methods
	政策		N:	policy
9.	嚴	yán	SV:	stern; strict; severe; rigorous
10.	厲	lì	SV:	harsh; stern; stringent
	嚴厲		SV:	stern, strict, severe
11.	尚	shàng	A:	still; yet (literary equiv. of 還)
12.	未	wèi	CV:	not yet: did not (like) do not
	尚未		A:	not yet
13.	否	fǒu	LW:	no, not
	是否		Ph:	yes or no? is it? do...?
14.	負	fù	V:	carry (on back or shoulder)
15.	責	dzé	N:	responsibility

L.146	負責	VO:	take or bear the responsibility of...take charge of
16.	版 bǎn	N:	printing block, page (in newspaper)
	出版	VO:	publish
	出版社	N:	publisher
17.	印 yìn	V/N:	print

註:

1.	新德里	PW:	New Delhi
2.	印度	PW:	India
	反印度	VO/N:	be against India/anti-India
3.	宣傳	N/V:	propaganda/make propaganda
4.	人員	N:	personnel
5.	敵對	SV:	hostile
6.	部長	N:	head of a ministry or department in a national government
7.	梅農 (méi) núng	N:	Menon
8.	門戶	N:	door
9.	國會	N:	parliament, congress
10.	發表	V:	publish, announce, make public
11.	如果……的話	Ph:	if....(is the case)
12.	文字	N:	written language
13.	所有的	V:	the....owned or possessed by...
14.	屬……所有	V:	owned by..., belong to...

文言字：

1. 尚 shàng A: still; yet (a literary word similar to 還)

1.1 時候尚早
time is still early.

1.2 尚在研究中
(It) is still in (the stage of) study.

2. 未 wèi CV: not yet; did not (similar to 沒)

2.1 尚未決定
has not decided yet.

2.2 未能同意
(were) not able to agree.

3. 否 fǒu LW: no, not

3.1 是否 IE: yes or no, is it....?

3.2 是否有用？
Is it useful?

3.3 是否太早？
Is it too early?

L.146

简体字练习

(一) 美国空軍用的电導飞弹有几种我不愿意告诉你、报纸上说的情础不情础我不知道.

(二) 地对地的飞弹是从地上发射的,是发射到地面上的目标.

(三) 洲际弹道飞弹的射程比中程弹道飞弹的射程远,可以防止侵畧者发动战争.

(四) 英国不愿与中共断绝关系,因为英国要跟中共贸易(Màuyi)並且怕中共夺去香港.

(五)〔合众国际社卅日电〕北平电台广播说印度制造紧張有几十名士兵越过边界进入中国领土.

VI Writing

A. Writing (Characters 656-660)

港 如 較

较

實 譯

实 译

B. Radicals

1. 氵 (water, 85) as in: 港
2. 女 (woman, 38) as in: 如
3. 車 (cart, 159) as in: 較
4. 宀 (roof, 40) as in: 實
5. 言 (words, 149) as in: 譯

L.146

C. Dictionary Drill

Sixth Common Chinese Radicals - "Miscellaneous" Group

Radical Number	Name	Radical	English Meaning	Examples
29	yù	又	Again	又 友 受
31	szù-tào-k'uàng	囗	Enclosure	四 回 因 國
37	tà	大	Large	太 天 奇 奬
57	kūng	弓	Bow	張 弱 弟 弩
62	kē	戈	Spear	戒 我 戴
116	hsüèh-tzù-t'óu-erh	穴	Cave	空 穿 窗

1. Exercise: Find from dictionary Wade-Giles romanization and meaning for the following characters:

	Wade-Giles Romanization	Meaning		Wade-Giles Romanization	Meaning
窘			反		
弔			强		
窮			戟		
及			圈		
引			夫		
固			竈		
彎			困		
戰			叟		
奇			契		
叔			或		
圜			宗		

2. Home Work: Find from dictionary Wade-Giles romanization and meaning for the following characters:

	Wade-Giles Romanization	Meaning		Wade-Giles Romanization	Meaning
圜			叙		
突			圍		
取			奮		
囚			戴		
奘			彈		
弗			窪		
弘			制		
戲			截		
窰			帛		
孫			憂		
盔			窄		

第一百四十七課

第一部　對話

第一戰區王司令跟海軍連絡官海軍上校張明商量組織聯合部隊跟護航船團的問題.

王:我們現在計劃一方面從陸地攻擊敵人的要塞(sài),一方面從海上攻擊那個要塞(sài)附近的港(gǎng)口.我們需要海軍給我們的船團護航.

張:陸軍方面這一次預備用多麼大的船團?

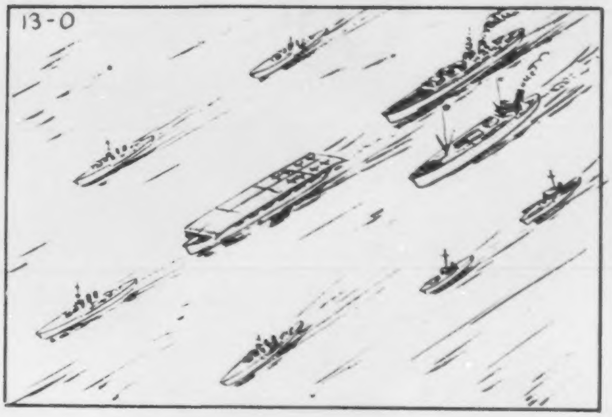
王:我們這次攻擊那個要塞(sài),用三團裝甲部隊.預備用兩團人組織一個特遣部隊攻擊那個港(gǎng)口.

張:您這個特遣部隊大概需要多少運輸艦運輸?

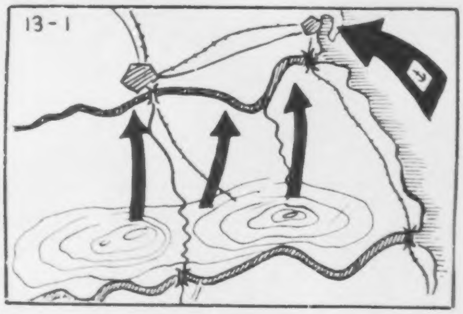
王:那要看海軍給我們的運輸艦有多麼大.

張:我們的運輸艦大概都是一萬噸(dwùn)的,每條

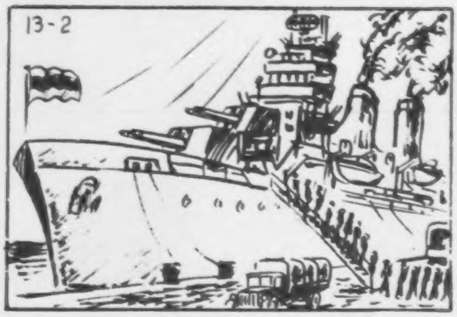
13-0



13-1



13-2



可以裝三千人連武器彈藥給養.八條那麼大的運輸船應當夠了.

王:護航一個八條運輸船的船團,您看海軍得派些甚麼樣的戰艦?

張:因為敵人現在海軍還很活動空軍也很利害我們海軍主力艦巡(syún)洋艦航空母艦都得派.

王:這好極了.有了海軍主力艦巡(syún)洋艦跟航空母艦護航就是敵人的海軍跟空軍來攻擊我們的船團也不要緊了.

張:敵人的潛(chyán)水艇也很利害.他們有潛(chyán)望鏡可以潛(chyán)在水裏.他們看得見我們,我們看不見他們,隨時可以用魚雷襲擊我們的船團就很麻煩了.

王:那麼海軍還得多派驅逐艦護航,一發現潛(chyán)水艇就用深水炸彈去炸他們.

張:是的.我們一定要派幾條驅逐艦幫着主力艦巡(syún)洋艦航空母艦一塊負責護航的工

作.

王: 據我們的諜(dyé)報員報告說.敵人的港(gǎng)口有很多水雷.我們的登陸部隊到了那兒不會吃虧麼?

張: 當然.我們得有掃雷艇(sǎu léi tǐng)一塊去,到了港(gǎng)口主力艦巡(syún)洋艦的大炮跟航空母艦的飛機先把那個港(gǎng)口的大炮制壓住,再派掃雷艇(sǎu léi tǐng)去掃(sǎu)除水雷.我們登陸部隊就可以登陸了.

王: 這次這麼大的船團用油一定很多.是不是得有幾條油船附屬這個船團?

張: 平常海軍艦隊出發總帶一兩條油船,這一次也一定有.

王: 我們登陸建立灘(tān)頭堡(bǎu)以前需要很多登陸駁(bwó)船登陸舟跟登陸艇(tǐng),海軍都有麼?

張: 上次在別的地方登陸,我們預備了很多各種登陸的船.後來那兒的敵人投降了很多登陸的船沒有用,這一次可以用了.

王：我們該商量的差不多已經都商量過了。你可以回到海軍司令部替我連絡這些事情，回來把結果給我說一說。

張：是，是。

L.147

Military Subject

Translation, Basic Dialogue

Commander Wáng of the First Theater and Capt. Jáng Míng, Naval Liaison Officer, discussed problems of organizing a Joint Force and escorting a convoy.

Wáng: We now plan, on the one hand, to attack the enemy's fortification by land; and on the other hand, to attack the nearby fort from the sea. We need one Navy escort for our convoys.

Jáng: How big will the convoy be this time?

Wáng: This time we plan to use three armored regiments to attack that fort, and also to use a special dispatch unit composed of two regiments to attack the seaport.

Jáng: How many transports are needed to ship this special dispatch unit?

Wáng: That depends on how large the transports are.

Jáng: Our transports generally have displacements of 10,000 tons each; each ship can hold 3,000 men. I think eight transports should be sufficient to ship all weapons, ammunitions, provisions, and men.

Wáng: In your opinion, what warships should be used to escort a convoy consisting of eight transports?

Jáng: Right now, our enemy's navy is very active; his air force is also quite powerful. We must send battleships, cruisers and aircraft carriers to escort the convoy.

Wáng: That's great. Once we have battleships, cruisers, and aircraft carriers to escort the convoy, we wouldn't suffer any loss, even if the enemy uses its navy and air force to attack us.

Jáng: The enemy's submarines are also powerful. They are equipped with periscopes and can be submerged in water. The enemy can see us through periscopes, but we can not see them. If they use torpedoes to surprise us, we would be in trouble.

Wáng: If that's the case, we'd better send more destroyers to escort the convoy. Once we discover the submarines, we can use depth charges to bomb them.

Jáng: Yes, we must send quite a few destroyers to help the convoy ships in doing the escorting job.

Wáng: According to our intelligence report, there are many mines at the enemy's fort. When our landing troops get there, do you think they will suffer losses?

Jáng: Of course, we must have mine sweepers go with us. After arriving at the fort, we will first use the artillery from our battleships and cruisers and fire. Then we will send mine sweepers to clean up the mines. After that, our landing troops can land.

Wáng: This time the convoy is so very big. It needs a lot of fuel. Do you feel that we should have a few oil tankers attached to the convoy?

Jáng: Normally, when a fleet sets out for action, it always has one or two oil tankers attached. This time we will follow the same pattern, of course.

Wáng: Before we establish a beachhead, we need many landing vessels, such as landing barges, boats, etc. Does the Navy have them?

Jáng: Last time, when we landed in other places, we prepared all types of landing vessels. Later, the enemy surrendered. A good number of the prepared vessels were not used. This time we can make use of them.

Wáng: We have discussed what we should cover. Now please go to Naval Headquarters and arrange the escorts on my behalf. Please let me know the results.

Jáng: Yes, Sir!

L.147

第二部 生詞

Vocabulary

66.	chwántwán	船團	N:	convoy
67.	chyánwàngjìng	潛望鏡	N:	periscope
	67.1 chyán	潛	V:	to submerge
68.	chyūjùjyàn	驅逐艦	N:	destroyer
69.	dēnglù bùdwèi	登陸部隊	N:	landing force
70.	dēnglù bwóchwán	登陸駁船	N:	landing barge
	70.1 bwóchwán	駁船	N:	barge
71.	dēnglùjōu	登陸舟	N:	landing boat
72.	hǎijyūn shàngsyàu	海軍上校	N:	navy captain
73.	jà	炸	V:	bomb, explode
	73.1 jàchén	炸沈	V:	hit and sunk
	73.2 jàhwài	炸壞	V:	hit
74.	jǐyǎng	給養	N:	provision
75.	jǔlìjyàn	主力艦	N:	capital ship, battleship
76.	lyánhé bùdwèi	聯合部隊	N:	joint force
77.	sǎuléitǐng	掃雷艇	N:	mine sweeper
78.	shēnshwěi jàdàn	深水炸彈	N:	depth charge
79.	shr̀!	是	Ph:	Yes, Sir!
80.	shwěiléi	水雷	N:	mine (naval)
81.	yóuchwán	油船	N:	oil tanker
82.	yúléi	魚雷	N:	torpedo
83.	yúléitǐng	魚雷艇	N:	torpedo boat
84.	yùnshūjyàn	運輸艦	N:	transport

生詞練習

chyūjùjyàn

1. 打仗的時候船團在海上需要驅逐艦護航.

Chyán jìng

2. 潛望鏡可以在潛水艇潛在水底下的時候潛望水面上的東西.

Chyūjùjyàn

3. 驅逐艦可以担任護航船團的工作.

4. 登陸部隊登陸的時候一定得有海軍跟空軍的掩護.

bwó

5. a. 登陸駁船是運輸登陸部隊用的.

bwó

b. 大船不能停在碼頭的時候得用駁船運東西.

jōu

6. 登陸舟是登陸部隊登陸的時候用的.

7. 驅逐艦艦長的階級是海軍上校.

8. a. 我們的空軍炸了敵人的碼頭

chén

b. 敵人的戰艦被我們的空軍炸沉了.

c. 我們的飛機場被敵人炸壞了.

yang

在作戰的時候軍隊的給養非常重要.

10. 現在美國海軍已經不用主力艦了.

11. 英國和美國的聯合部隊在我們海軍的
掩護下登陸了.

Sǎu lei tǐng
12. 掃雷艇的工作是破壞敵人的水雷.

Chyujújyàn
13. 驅逐艦用深水炸彈炸敵人的潛水艇.

14. 美國人的"Yes Sir"就是中國人的"是".

15. 水雷可以保護海岸.

16. 油船可以在海上給戰艦加油.

17. 潛水艇的前面跟後面都有魚雷.

18. 魚雷艇是海軍最快的船.

19. 在作戰的時候運輸艦運輸隊跟給養到
前方去.

第三部　問題

(For instructor's classroom use)

1. 第一戰區主司令跟海軍联絡官海軍上校張明商量甚麼問題？
2. 他們預備怎樣攻擊敵人？
3. 陸軍方面預備用多少人？攻擊甚麼地方？
4. 特遣部隊需要多少一萬噸的運輸船？
5. 這些運輸船艦得有多少軍艦護航呢？
6. 進攻敵人潛水艇最好的方法是甚麼？
7. 建立灘頭堡以前需要些甚麼船？
8. 海軍上校的階級高不高？
9. 甚麼部隊都有一個联絡部隊麼？
10. 甚麼是船團？
11. 關於美國各方面的事情你都清楚麼？
12. 美國怕不怕敵人從海上來攻擊？
13. 這個學校附近你最喜歡甚麼地方？
14. 運輸船有甚麼用？
15. 美國最大的港口在那兒？

L.147

16. 打仗的時候，為甚麼給養很要緊？

17. 現在美國海軍最重要的船是不是主力艦？

18. 潛水艇的潛望鏡有甚麼用？

19. 現在最新的潛水艇可以潛在水底多少時候？

20. 驅逐艦有甚麼用？

21. 深水炸彈有甚麼用？

22. 驅逐艦用甚麼炸潛水艇？

23. 水雷有甚麼用？

24. 掃雷艇有什麼用？

25. 油船有甚麼用？

26. 這個學校是不是附屬第六軍團？

27. 攻擊敵人的時候，什麼時候出發最好？

28. 登陸駁船有甚麼用？

29. 你的長官跟你說話，你應当說"是"麼？

30. 登陸部隊登陸以前得預備些什麼？

31. 登陸舟是不是比登陸艇大？

32. 魚雷有什麼用？

IV Translation Exercise

1. We were ordered to drop depth charges, we did not see any enemy submarines.

2. One of the enemy destroyers has been damaged by our torpedoes. It sped away toward the South.

3. The transports, which have a displacement of 22,000 tons each, are considered as the largest transports in our navy.

4. The enemy might have laid mines around that island. We will need minesweepers to clear the way before our landing.

5. Captain Bǎi of the American Navy graduated from this school ten years ago.

6. What you just saw was the periscope of a submarine, not a fish.

7. I think six destroyers would be enough to escort the convoy.

8. There will be a few oil tankers attached to the convoy, to supply fuel along the way.

9. He was the commander of a torpedo boat during World War II.

10. The enemy capital ship was hit by our gunfire and escaped under the protection of five destroyers.

11. It takes special training to take off and land an airplane on an aircraft carrier, because the runway on a carrier is very short.

12. After we sank an enemy cruiser and damaged two of their destroyers, the enemy navy has not been active lately.

13. All submarines have periscopes so that they can see activities on the sea while staying under water.

14. The order we just received from headquarters is that all landing vessels should be ready within three days.

15. You will assemble all our available transports in the harbor by next Monday and wait for orders.

16. The oil tankers that arrived yesterday will be unloaded as soon as possible, because they are scheduled to stay here for only five days.

17. Our landing troops consisted of two regiments of infantry and a special dispatch unit.

18. The torpedoes used by the enemy were either too old or too small. They were not powerful enough to damage our destroyers.

19. Before our landing force nears the beach, our planes should bomb enemy defenses on the beach to clear the way for the landing.

20. According to our intelligence reports, if we can keep the enemy in that position for another two weeks without receiving any supplies, they will have no choice but to surrender.

第五部　新聞

(一)

中美學人圓桌會議
討論中國語文教學

〔中央社華盛(Shèng)頓(dwùn)十一日專電〕今天在華盛(Shèng)頓(dwùn)以北約十六英里學院公園地方的馬里蘭(lán)大學舉行的第八屆討論中美文化關係的圓桌年會的中心論題為美國大學及學院中的中國語言與中國文化的教學及其問題暨可能性.

由今天上午九點三十分開始至下午六時結束的歷時一天的會議像以前歷屆會議一樣都是由馬里蘭(lán)大學,紐約華美協進社,華盛(Shèng)頓(dwùn)中美文化協會及美國的中國語言及文化教師協會聯合主辦.

以前歷屆會議經過是以一連串的演說為主而以討論為輔. 本日的會議則主要是一次研究會與一般討論. 它集中於討論美國境內中國語言與文化的教學的各方面及其管

L.147 理與組織問題暨教學方法與教師的訓練.

(二) 生字:

1.	討	tǎu	V:	beg, demand, dun
	討論		V/N:	discuss/discussion
2.	程	chéng	N:	journey,road,range,course
	課程		N:	curriculum, courses(in school)
3.	屆	jyè	N/V:	measure for recurrent event like meeting,conference,class of graduations,term of office
			V:	arrive,approach(date or time)
4.	園	ywán	N:	garden
	公園		N:	park
5.	暨	jì	CV:	and, with
6.	歷	lì	V:	go or pass through
	歷時		VO:	time taken, lasted,lapsed
	歷屆		SP:	the past (meetings;classes,etc)
7.	束	shù	V:	tie, bind
	結束		V/N:	conclude; end; finish;/completion, ending
8.	英	yīng	BF:	eminent; brave; superior
	英里		N:	mile
9.	師	shr̄	N:	teacher;coach;tutor;division (army)
	教師		N:	teacher
10.	輔	fǔ	V/N:	assist;complement/auxiliary complement
	以……為輔		Ph:	use or with....as auxiliary
11.	則	dzé	MA/N:	but;nevertheless;however/rule, regulation
12.	般	bān	N:	sort;kind;manner;class
	一般		A:	in general;generally;equally; of the same kind,class,manner
13.	集	jí	V:	assemble

L.147	集中	V/N:	concentrate: assemble/concentration
14.	境 jìng	N:	territory;district;area;region
	境内	A:	in the territory of....
15.	它 tā	N:	it (neutral gender)

註：

1.	中美學人	N:	Chinese and American people in the educational and academic circles
	中美	N:	abbreviation of Chinese and American
	學人	N:	people in the educational and academic circles
2.	圓桌	N:	round table
3.	語言	N:	language
4.	語文	N:	language (spoken and written)
5.	教學	N:	teaching;pedagogy
6.	專電	N:	special wire or dispatch
7.	學院公園	N:	college park
	學院	N:	college,(educational)institute(of college level)
8.	馬里蘭 lán	PW:	Maryland
9.	年會	N:	annual meeting
10.	中心	N:	center, central
11.	論題	N:	topic of discussion
12.	可能性	N:	possibility
	可能	SV:	possible
13.	紐約 Nyǒuywē	PW:	New York

14.	華美協進社	N:	China Institute in America
	華美	N:	China and America
	協進社	N:	institute or association
15.	中美文化協會	N:	Sino-American cultural association
	協會	N:	association, society
16.	主辦	V:	sponsor; principally handled by
17.	以……為主	Ph:	use or take.....as principal

文言字.

1.	則 dzé	MA:	but; however;nevertheless;then

會說法國話之美國人雖多,會說中國話之美國人則極少.

There are many Americans who can speak French, but very few can speak Chinese.

简体字练习

(一)我们用三团装甲部队正面攻击敌人.预备用两团组织一个特遣部队攻击破坏敌人运输线跟那个港口.

(二)美国预备制造 F B 111 型(syíng - model)新轰炸机二百一十架(jyà) 代替(tì) B 52 及 58 型机.

(三)这种新型轰炸机可以带七百五十磅(bàng)的普通(pǔtung)炸弹五十个.速度比声音快两倍(bèi).

(四)中美学人在学院公园地方的馬里兰大学举行圆桌会议讨论中美文化关系.

(五)该会由华美协进社,中美文化协会,中国语言及文化教师协会联合主办.

VI Writing

A. Writing (Characters 661-665)

燒 例 廣

(广)

員 訓

B. Radicals

1. 火 (fire, 86) as in: 燒
2. 亻 (man, 9) as in: 例
3. 广 (shelter, 53) as in: 廣
4. 口 (mouth, 30) as in: 員
5. 言 (words, 149) as in: 訓

第一百四十八課

海軍

第一部　對話

一個中國人王明跟一個說中國話的美國艦長白和談海軍的事情

王: 白艦長好久沒見,您好啊?

白: 好,謝謝.我們的艦隊剛剛從海上演習回來.

王: 您的艦隊是防守太平洋的第七艦隊麼?

白: 是的.這次大演習我們的海軍作戰部長跟海軍部長都從華 Shèng Dwùn 盛頓趕來參觀.我們都忙得不得了,就怕出事.

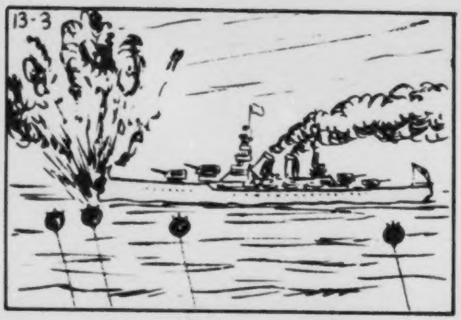
王:這次演習有多少 sōu 艘軍艦參加?

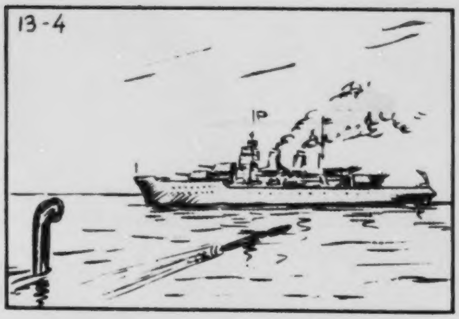
白:這次演習有一百多 sōu 艘軍艦參加.

王:有戰艦麼?

白: 有三 sōu 艘四萬五千噸的戰艦.

王:你們的艦隊司令的旗艦是不是戰艦?


13-3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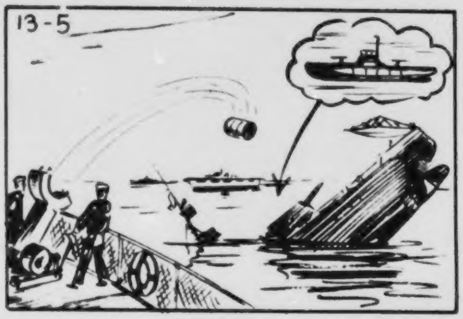
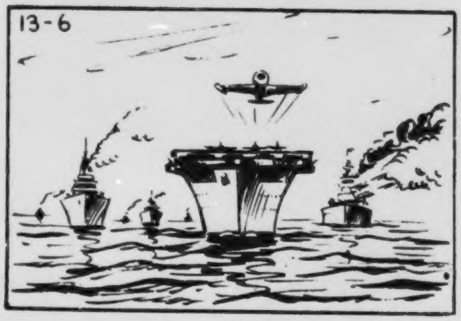

13-5


13-6

sōu
白:不是戰艦,是一艘六萬多噸的航空母艦.

王:除了戰艦航空母艦以外,這次還有些甚麼軍艦?

白:有巡洋艦驅逐艦跟別的船隻,一共好幾個戰隊跟分隊.

王:那些船隻也參加演習?

twō
白:有佈雷艇掃雷艇油船駁船挖泥船跟拖船等等.

王:您這次演習有多少驅逐艦參加?

syíng sōu
白:有好幾個小型戰隊.每個戰隊有七八艘驅逐艦.

王:為甚麼這次有這麼多的驅逐艦?

白:因為我們這次演習的一部份是防禦敵人原子能潛水艇的襲擊.

王:我想這種演習很要緊.現在蘇聯跟中共都有很多潛水艇.我們得有準備.

白:他們現在還沒有用原子能潛水艇,可能很快就有了.

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王:您剛才說您的海軍部長跟海軍作戰部長這次也來參加演習,怎麼你們的海軍總司令沒來?

白:我們美國沒有海軍總司令.海軍部長是文人,海軍最高的軍事$\overset{\text{jŕ}}{\text{職}}$位是海軍作戰部長.

王:現在我明白了.我們的海軍總司令的地位跟你們的海軍作戰部長一樣.

白:你們也沒有海軍部長吧.

王:我們只有國$\overset{\text{fáng}}{\text{防}}$部長.海軍陸軍空軍都屬於國$\overset{\text{fáng}}{\text{防}}$部,可是沒有海軍部長.

白:有陸軍跟空軍部長麼?

王:也沒有.我們有參謀總長管海軍陸軍跟空軍的三位總司令.

白:你們的參謀總長對誰負責?

王:我們的參謀總長對國防部長負責.

白:我想貴國的總統跟我們的一樣是陸海空軍的總司令.

王:是的.總統有甚麼關於軍事問題就問國防(fáng)部長或是問參謀總長.

白:貴國的國防(fáng)部長是不是軍人?

王:跟貴國一樣不是軍人,是文官.

白:這個辦法很好.我們一直是用的文官管軍人的辦法.

王:您的艦隊司令是不是海軍上將?

白:像我們這麼大的艦隊司令,當然是海軍上將,可是不是海軍五星上將.

王:海軍作戰部長是海軍五星上將麼?

白:也是海軍上將.平常不打仗的時候我們不升海軍五星上將.現在我們只有一位還是第二次世界大戰的時候升級的.他現在也沒有職(jr̀)位.

王:他退役(yì)了麼?

白:五星上將不退役(yì),只是沒有職(jr̀)位.

王:這次演習沒出甚麼事吧.

白:出了一點小事.有一艘(sōu)挖(wā)泥(ní)船撞(jwàng)上一個

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pyāu　　fān　　　tsāng fān
漂雷就翻了. 有兩個艙帆兵跟一個輪機
兵受了傷.

　　　　　pyāu
王: 您知道那個漂雷是那兒來的麼?

白: 我們正在調查,要不是第二次世界大戰
留下的就是敵人放的.

王: 幸虧沒有人死,總算不錯.

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A Chinese, Wáng Míng, talks with Captain of the naval ship, Bái Hé, who can speak Chinese on naval affairs.

Wáng: Captain Bái, I have not seen you for a long time. How are you?

Bái: Fine, thank you. Our fleet just came back from maneuvers at sea.

Wáng: Is your fleet the 7th Fleet defending the Pacific Ocean?

Bái: Yes. In this maneuver, both our Chief of Naval Operations and the Secretary of the Navy came from Washington to visit us. We were awfully busy and were afraid that something might go wrong.

Wáng: How many warships have participated in this maneuver?

Bái: Over a hundred warships participated.

Wáng: Any battleships?

Bái: Three battleships of 45,000-ton displacement.

Wáng: Is the flagship of your Fleet Commander a battleship?

Bái: It is not a battleship. It is a 60,000-ton aircraft carrier.

Wáng: Besides battleships and aircraft carriers, what other military ships are in the Pacific area?

Bái: There are cruisers, destroyers and other kinds of ships.

Wáng: What are the other ships?

Bái: Minelayers, minesweepers, oil tankers, barges, dredgers, tugboats, etc.

Wáng: How many destroyers participated in this maneuver?

Bái: We had several squadrons participating, each squadron having seven or eight destroyers.

Wáng: Why did you have so many destroyers this time?

Bái: Because a part of this maneuver was to defend against enemy atomic submarines.

Wáng: I think this kind of maneuver is very important. Now that Russia and Communist China both have many submarines, we should be prepared.

Bái: They don't have atomic submarines now, but they probably will have them before long.

Wáng: You just said that your Secretary of the Navy and the Chief of the Naval Operations both came to participate in this maneuver. Why didn't your Naval Commander-in-Chief come?

Bái: We don't have a Naval Commander-in-Chief in our system. The Secretary of the Navy is a civilian. The highest position in our navy is the Naval Chief of Operations.

Wáng: Now I understand. Our Naval Commander-in-Chief is equivalent to your Chief of Naval Operations.

Bái: Don't you have a Secretary of the Navy?

Wáng: We only have a Secretary of Defense. The Navy, Army, and the Air Force are all under the Department of Defense. But we don't have a Secretary of the Navy.

Bái: Do you have a supreme Chief-of-Staff above the Commanders-in-Chiefs of the three forces?

Wáng: Our Chiefs-of-Staff are responsible to the Secretary of Defense.

Bái: I think your President is like ours', being head of the Army, Navy, and the Air Force.

Wáng: Yes. The President always consults the supreme Chiefs-of-Staff and the Secretary of Defense on military affairs.

Bái: Is the Secretary of Defense of your honorable country a military man?

Wáng: Just as in your honorable country, he is a civilian, not a military man.

Bái: This is a good idea. We have been using civilians over military man.

Wáng: Is your fleet commander a navy admiral?

Bái: A fleet of such size is naturally under a navy admiral, but he is not a fleet admiral

Wáng: Is the Chief of Naval Operations a fleet admiral?

Bái: He is also a navy admiral. In time of peace we don't have any fleet admirals. We only have one who was promoted to fleet admiral during the Second World War, but he has no position now.

Wáng: Is he retired now?

Bái: A fleet admiral never retires. But he doesn't have a position.

Wáng: There was no accident in this maneuver, I presume.

Bái: There was a small accident. A dredger bumped into a drifting mine. Two seamen and one fireman were injured.

Wáng: Do you know where the drifting line came from?

Bái: We are still investigating. If it was not left from World War II, it must have been left by the enemy.

Wáng: Fortunately, no one died, and it is considered not too bad.

Vocabulary 第二部 生詞

85 .	Bùjǎng	部長	N:	Secretary of a Department, Minister of a Ministry
85 .1	Gwófáng Bùjǎng	國防部長	N:	Secretary of Defense
85 .2	Hǎijyūn Bùjǎng	海軍部長	N:	Secretary of Navy
85 .3	Hǎijyūn Dzwòjàn Bùjǎng	海軍作戰部長	N:	Chief of Naval Operations
85 .4	Kūngjyūn Bùjǎng	空軍部長	N:	Secretary of Air Force
85 .5	Lùjyūn Bùjǎng	陸軍部長	N:	Secretary of Army
86 .	bùléitǐng	佈雷艇	N:	mine layer
87 .	chíjyàn	旗艦	N:	flagship
88 .	chwánjǎng	船長	N:	captain of a ship (civ)
88 .1	jyànjǎng	艦長	N:	captain of a ship (mil)
89 .	dzǔngsżlìng	總司令	N:	Commander-in-chief
90 .	fān	翻	V:	turn over, capsize
91 .	fēngdwèi	分隊	N:	division
92 .	gǎnlai	趕來	RV:	rush up (here)
93 .	gwófáng	國防	N:	National Defense
93.1	gwófángbù	國防部	N:	Defense Dept
94 .	hǎijyūn shàngjyàng	海軍上將	N:	admiral
94 .1	hǎijyūn wǔsyīngshàngjyàng	海軍五星上將	N:	fleet admiral
95 .	jàndwèi	戰隊	N:	squadron (navy)
96 .	jŕwèi	職位	N:	position
97.	jwǔnbèi	準備	V/N:	prepare, preparation
98 .	jyàndwèi	艦隊	N:	fleet
98 .1	Dìchī Jyàndwèi	第七艦隊	N:	The 7th Fleet
98 .2	Jyàndwèi sżlìng	艦隊司令	N:	Commander of a fleet

99.	jyūnjyàn	軍艦	N:	warship
100.	lwúnjībīng	輪機兵	N:	fireman (navy)
101.	páishwěilyàng	排水量	N:	displacement
102.	pyāuléi	漂雷	N:	drifting mine
102.1	pyāu	漂	V:	float
103.	syǎusyíng jàndwèi	小型戰隊	N:	flotilla
104.	tsānmóu dzǔngjǎng	參謀總長	N:	supreme chief-of-staff
105.	tsāngfānbīng	艙帆兵	N:	seaman
106.	twèiyì	退役	V/N:	retire/ retirement
107.	twōchwán	拖船	N:	tugboat
108.	wāníchwán	挖泥船	N:	dredgers
109.	wéngwān	文官	N:	civilian employee
110.	yǎnsyí	演習	V/ N:	maneuver

生詞練習

1. 我們軍隊在日本演習.
2. 這次的演習我們沒參加.
3. 美國海軍的最高行政官是海軍部長.
4. 這艘軍艦的排水量是四五零零噸(ton).
5. 李中將是第七艦隊的艦隊司令.
6. 第七艦隊也包括五十艘佈雷艇.
7. 紐約市有很多挖泥船作挖泥的工作.
8. 要是船壞了我們得用拖船把它拖到工廠去修理.
9. 國防部長是管美國全國的國防.
10. 美國就有一位海軍五星上將,別的上將都是四個星的.
11. 兩年以前他從中國的海軍退役了.
12. 漂雷很有効可是也很危險.
13. 那條小船在海裏翻了.
14. 輪機兵的工作是管船上的機器.

15. 第七艦隊的旗艦是一艘航空母艦.

16. 船長對於航海得有很豐富的經驗.

17. 那次海上演習你們一共有幾個分隊.

18. 張先生從很遠的地方趕來看我.

19. 美國的海軍作戰部長負責海軍作戰.

20. 美國的空軍部長是一位上將.

21. 陸軍部長受國防部長的指揮.

22. 每一個小型戰隊裏頭除了有驅逐艦以外還有幾艘潛水艇.

23. 我們那艘驅逐艦上有八十個 tsāng 艙帆兵.

24. 美國的國防部長是一位文官.

第三部　問題

(For instructor's classroom use)

1. 這次何艦長甚麼時候回來？
2. 何艦長的艦隊是防守什麼地方的第幾艦隊？
3. 這次大演習有些什麼人從華盛頓趕來參觀？
4. 這次演習一共有多少艘軍艦參加？
5. 有三艘是甚麼軍艦？多少噸？
6. 這個艦隊的旗艦是甚麼軍艦？多少噸？
7. 除了戰艦跟航空母艦以外還有什麼軍艦？
8. 除了大一點的軍艦以外還有甚麼艦艇？
9. 這次參加演習的驅逐艦很多麼？為什麼很多？
10. 為什麼這次演習很要緊？
11. 蘇聯現在有了原子能潛水艇麼？
12. 美國有海軍總司令麼？最高海軍軍事職位是什麼？
13. 美國的海軍部長也是軍人麼？
14. 中國的陸軍海軍空軍屬於那一部？
15. 中國的海、陸、空三軍總司令是誰管？
16. 參謀總長對誰負責？

17. 中國跟美國的總統在軍事上甚麼職位是一樣的？

18. 中國的國防部長跟美國的海軍空軍部長都是文官麼？

19. 艦隊司令的階級是甚麼？

20. 美國在甚麼時候才有五星上將？

21. 海軍作戰部長的階級是甚麼？

22. 現在美國有沒有海軍五星上將？他還有職位麼？

23. 五星上將可以退役麼？

24. 這次演習出了甚麼事？

25. 他們知道那個漂雷是從那兒來的麼？

26. 一位軍官作了多少年就可以退役？

27. 要是你坐的船翻了，你漂到一個沒有人的小島上，你想你可以活麼？

28. 你參加海軍以前做過事麼？你的職位是甚麼？

29. 旗艦有甚麼用？

30. 一條船翻的時候應當先救甚麼人？

31. 你的朋友從很遠的地方來看你，你應当招待他麼？

32. 1965年六月七日美國太空人在海裡漂了幾分鐘才上航空母艦？

IV Translation Exercise

1. Our captain is a graduate of Naval College and knows almost everything about commanding a warship.

2. The purpose of a maneuver is to give warships enough training and preparation so that they know what to do in case of war.

3. Some foreigners think that an American Secretary of Navy must be an admiral. Actually he is a civilian.

4. Under the President, there are quite a number of secretaries in charge of various departments, like the Army, Navy, and Air Force.

5. Not all warships have the same displacement. Nowadays carriers have the biggest displacements.

6. Not all fleet commanders have the same rank. Some are even admirals.

7. The commander of a fleet usually travels on a flag ship, which is supposed to be the most powerful warship in the fleet.

8. We have just sent a few minelayers to close that enemy port.

9. Since our bigger warships cannot get into the port we have to send a few dredgers to help.

10. When that new ship arrived she needed four tug boats to tow her into the wharf.

11. Our planes just reported that two enemy squadrons of destroyers are approaching our base.

12. It seems that we did not have enough destroyers to form a squadron so we just formed a division.

13. The position of the Secretary of Defense is very important in the American government, next only to the President.

14. Chief of Naval Operations belongs to the Department of Navy.

15. The naval Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Fleet is not necessarily a fleet admiral.

16. It is very difficult for an admiral to be promoted to a fleet admiral unless there is a war.

17. A fleet admiral does not need to retire no matter how old he is.

18. Even after the end of World War II, there were many drifting mines in the oceans and seas all over the world.

19. So far nobody knows why that boat capsized. Navy is now looking into the case.

20. I do not believe that sailor is a seaman. I guess he is a fireman.

21. I am not sure that there are too many destroyers in that flotilla.

22. I still don't understand why there is no Supreme Chief-of-Staff in Great Britain.

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第五部　新聞

(一)　積極救助逃港難民
美考慮採緊急行動
將允若干難民進入美國

〔美聯社 華盛(Shèng)頓(dwùn)廿三日電〕今日獲悉甘(Gān)迺(nǎi)迪(dí)政府正在考慮採取緊急行動允許若干中國難民從香港進入美國.

官員們說「在這種緊急行動中可能讓多少香港中國難民進入美國現在還沒決定. 但是可能的緊急移民數額也許在一千人至數千人之間」

甘(Gān)迺(nǎi)迪(dí)總統對於大批難民從中國湧入香(Syāng)港. 然後被香(Syāng)港政府送返大陸一事深表關切. 預料甘(Gān)迺(nǎi)迪(dí)將在今天下午的記者會上討論這項問題及可能的行動. 官員們說他的主要目的是鼓勵大多數香(Syāng)港難民移居到其他國家去.

國務院與司法部的官員說根據現在的移

民法司法部長羅wô)伯(bwô)特甘(Gān)迺 nǎi)迪(dí)可以在緊急情勢中斷定不受通常認為移民數額的限制讓難民「保證入境」是符合國家利益的.

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(二) 生字:

1.	積	jī	V:	accumulate;gather; store up
	積極		SV: A:	positive;aggressive;active positively;agressively;actively
2.	難	nàn	N:	calamity;distress;trouble; misfortune
	難民		N:	refugee
3.	慮	lyù	V/N:	think; plan/anxiety
	考慮		V:	consider; think over
4.	逃	táu	V:	flee; run away; escape
	逃港		VO:	flee to Hóng Kong
5.	急	jí	SV:	hasty; urgent; anxious; impatient
	緊急		SV/N:	urgent;emergent/urgency;emergency
6.	若	rwò	V/MA:	resemble/if
7.	干	gān	N/V:	shield;stem/concern
	若干		SP:	some;certain number or amount
8.	悉	**syi, syi**	(LW) V:	know
	獲悉		V:	it is learned
9.	允	yǔn	V:	allow; permit;assent; grant
	允許		V:	allow; permit; assent
10.	額	é	N:	forehead; fixed number
	數額		N:	quota; amount; number
11.	批	pī	N:	batch; group
12.	湧	yǔng	V:	surge or swell rapidly; bubble up
	湧入		V:	swarm in; rush in
13.	深	shēn	SV:	deep; profound; **dark (color)**

14.	鼓	gǔ	V/N:	excite;arouse/drum
15.	勵	lì	V:	encourage; urge
	鼓勵		V/N:	encourage/encouragement
16.	移	yí	V:	move;migrate;transplant
	移民		VO/N:	migrate/immigrant or emigrant
	移民法		N:	Immigration Law
	移居		V:	migrate to(live..);change residence
17.	符	fú	V/N:	match; fulfill
	符合		V:	match; accord with
18.	益	yì	N:	advantage; benefit
	利益		N:	interest
19.	的	dì	N:	target, bull's eye
	目的		N:	aim, purpose
20.	香	syāng	SV:	fragrant: aromatic
	香港		PW:	Hong Kong
21.	料	lyàu	V/N:	estimate; calculate/material, ingredient
	預料		V/N:	predict/prediction

註:

1.	救助	V:	help (someone in distress); **rescue**
2.	容	V:	allow;tolerate;hold;take;accommodate
3.	在……至……之間	Ph:	between....and....
4.	大陸	N:	mainland; continent
5.	表	V:	express; show
6.	關切	V/N:	concern

L.148	深表關切	V:	express profound concern
7.	記者會	N:	press conference
8.	大多數	N:	great majority
9.	其他	N/SP:	other
10.	國務院	N:	State Department
11.	司法	N:	judicial, justice
	司法部	N:	Justice Department
12.	羅伯特 Lwóbwótè	N:	Robert
13.	情勢	N:	situation, condition
14.	斷定	V:	decide;determine;conclude
15.	限制	V/N:	limit; constrain/limit; constraint
	受…限制	V:	limited or constrained by
16.	通常	SV: A:	usual, ordinary usually, ordinarily
17.	保證	V/N:	guarantee;assure/assurance
18.	入境	VO:	enter the territory
	保證入境	Ph:	parole entry
19.	送返	V:	send back;return;repatriate

文言字:

1.	悉 syī or syì	V:	know

未悉該國同意否？

do not know whether that country agrees or not.

2.	獲悉	V:	it is learned that: obtain(an information)

該項消息係自東部獲悉.

That information was (learned- or obtained) from the east.

简体字练习

(一)我们的舰队刚从海上演习回来.这次演习,参观的人很多.海軍作战部长跟海軍部长都赶来参观.

(二)参加演习的除了战舰,航空母舰,以外还有佈雷艇,扫雷艇,油船,駁船,挖泥船等々.

(三)中国有参谋总长管海軍陆軍跟空軍的三位总司令,是属於国防(fáng)部.

(四)美国正在考虑採取紧急行动积极救助逃港难民进入美国.

(五)有的国会议员鼓励大多数难民移居其他国家.国务院与司法部有权让难民进入美国.

VI Writing

A. Writing (characters 666-670)

派 雙 相

双

府 導

(导)

B. Radicals

1. 氵 (water, 85) as in: 派
2. 隹 (a bird, 172) as in: 雙
3. 目 (eye, 109) as in: 相
4. 广 (shelter, 53) as in: 府
5. 寸 (inch, 41) as in: 導

C. Dictionary Drill

Sixty Common Chinese Radicals - "Miscellaneous" Group (continued)

Radical Number	Name	Radical	English Meaning	Examples
149	yén	言 言	Word	話 說 警 變
154	pèi	貝 貝	Cowries	費 貴 買 賬
159	ch'ē	車 車	Vehicle	輕 輪 軍 轡
163	yù-ěrh-tāo-erh	阝 邑	Village	那 部 都
181	yè	頁 頁	A page	頂 頭 願

1. **Exercise:** Find from dictionary Wade-Giles romanization and meaning for the following characters:

	Wade-Giles Romanization	Meaning		Wade-Giles Romanization	Meaning
貞			頂		
頸			貽		
討			郊		
軟			貪		
頗			診		
販			郎		
邦			轇		
轎			顧		
贖			誓		
郵			輦		
鄙			頓		

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2. Home Work: Find from dictionary Wade-Giles romanization and meaning for the following characters:

	Wade-Giles Romanization	Meaning		Wade-Giles Romanization	Meaning
竅			譬		
戚			輩		
圜			順		
詔			題		
責			讀		
軌			鄉		
郡			夭		
鄧			彌		
賒			財		
輿			團		
願			顏		

第一百四十九課

美國史艦長請王明參觀他的軍艦兩個人在船上談話

王:您這艘(sōu)軍艦可真大有一萬多噸(dwùn)吧!

史:這艘(sōu)是巡(syún)洋艦有一萬噸(dwùn).

王:是甚麽時候下水的?

史:這艘(sōu)很新,是去年二月下水的.行下水禮的時候,還請了我們的海軍部長的太太.

王:他扔(rēng)香檳(bīn)酒了麽?

史:行下水禮的時候當然要扔(rēng)香檳(bīn)酒.

王:這艘(sōu)巡(syún)洋艦船頭船尾(wěi)左舷(sywán)右舷(sywán)都有炮塔(tǎ)麽?

史:都有,可是炮的口徑(jìng)不都一樣.

王:船頭船尾(wěi)的炮,都是多麽大的?

史:我們這艘(sōu)船的船頭船尾(wěi)的炮都是八英寸口徑(jìng)的.

王:左舷(sywán)跟右舷(sywán)呢?

史:左舷(sywán)跟右舷(sywán)就有五英寸口徑(jìng)的炮

王:你這條船上有幾位鎗炮官?

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史: 有十二位我一會兒給你們介紹.

lwún
王: 也有幾位輪機官吧.

gwō lú tsāng tsāng
史: 有六位現在都在鍋爐艙機艙裏,我們
一會兒也可以到那兒去參觀.

bǎn
王: 您的甲板可真乾淨.

jyǎng jyǎng
史: 過獎,過獎,我們海軍很注意乾淨整齊
常常有檢查.

王: 您的船橋在那兒?

jyà shř
史: 這條船的船橋跟駕駛台都在一塊兒,我
們一會兒可以去看看.

tsāng
王: 這條船每部份都是水密艙室麽?

syún
史: 這條是最新式的巡洋艦所以每部份都
tsāng
是水密艙室,這樣安全得多.

tsāng
王: 您的軍火艙,一定在裝甲最厚的地方吧!

史: 當然,當然,我們最怕的是敵人炮彈或是魚
tsāng
雷打中我們的軍火艙那麽這條船就非
chén
沉不可.

王: 這條船有多少船員?

史: 一共有六百多人.

王: 有這麼多的船員船員 tsāng 艙一定很大吧!

史: 我們的船員 tsāng 艙很夠用,士官跟軍官住的地方跟水兵都是分開的.

王: 都很 shū 舒服吧

史: 我們總想法子讓我們的士兵 shū 舒服因為海上的生活很苦.

王: 我聽說一出任務就是多少天在海上不能回家真不容易.

史: 海軍裏的生活也有不少好處,所以我們都願意給海軍服務.

王: 你剛剛提到魚雷,您這條船有沒有魚雷發射管.

史: 我們 syún 巡洋艦沒有魚雷發射管,平常放魚雷是 chyán 潛水艇跟魚雷艇的事.

王: 可是您有防禦敵人 chyán 潛水艇的設備麼?

史: 我們有很好的聲 nà 納 (sonar) 設備,可以發現敵人的 chyán 潛水艇,一發現就用深水炸彈去炸他們.

王: 要是這條船需要修理到那兒去修理?

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史: 回到基地去修理.附近的海軍基地都有船

wu
塢 甚麼都可以修理.

王: 這條船的通訊設備好不好?

史: 我想都是最新式的,我跟船上隨便那一部份都可以通訊.

王: 您這條船的訓練怎麼樣?

史: 我們常常有演習跟檢查,士官跟軍官也常常派到各種海軍學校去受訓練.

王: 我記起來了,您去年就上海軍大學去受了半年的訓練.

史: 我記得那時候您生日我沒參加真對不起.

王: 今年您一定得到我家玩玩,我得回去了謝謝您的招待.

史: 別客氣,招待的不好,過幾天見.

Translation, Basic Dialogue

The American cruiser Captain Shŕ invited Wáng Míng to visit his ship. They converse on board the ship.

Wáng: This warship is really large. Does it displace about 10,000 tons?

Shř: This is a cruiser. It displaces about 10,000 tons.

Wáng: When was it launched?

Shř: This ship is quite new. It was launched in February last year. The wife of our Secretary of the Navy was invited to the launching ceremonies.

Wáng: Did she launch it by cracking a champagne bottle on it?

Shř: At the launching ceremonies, naturally, somebody has to throw a champagne bottle at the ship.

Wáng: Does this cruiser have turrets on the bow, the stern, the port, and the starboard sides?

Shř: Yes, but the muzzle diameters are different.

Wáng: How big are the guns on the bow and the stern?

Shř: The guns on the bow and on the stern of this ship are eight-inchers.

Wáng: How about those on the port and starboard sides?

Shř: Those are five-inchers.

Wáng: How many gunnery officers are there on board?

Shř: Twelve. I shall introduce them to you later.

Wáng: You have several engineer officers, I presume.

Shř: We have six engineer officers. They are now in the engine room and in the boiler room. We can go there in a little while also to look around.

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Wáng: Your deck is really clean.

Shř: Thank you. In the Navy we emphasize cleanliness and tidyness. We have inspections frequently.

Wáng: Where is the bridge on this ship?

Shř: The bridge and the navigation bridge are together. We can go and see them later.

Wáng: Is every compartment of this ship a water-tight compartment?

Shř: This is a cruiser of the latest type. Therefore, every compartment is water-tight. It is much safer this way.

Wáng: Your magazine must be located somewhere where the armor is thickest.

Shř: Of course. What we fear most is that enemy artillery or torpedoes hit our magazine and the ship would sink.

Wáng: How many crew members are the on board?

Shř: Over six hundred.

Wáng: With so many crew members the compartments for the crew must be very large.

Shř: Our compartments are large enough. The compartments for the officers, the petty officers, and the sailors are separate.

Wáng: Are they all comfortable?

Shř: We try our best to make our men's life comfortable because living at sea is tough.

Wáng: I heard that when you have a mission, you will be at sea for many days. You will not be able to go home. This is tough.

Shř: There are many advantages in sea life. Therefore, we are all willing to serve in the navy.

Wáng: You just mentioned torpedoes. Does your ship have torpedo tubes?

Shř: We have no torpedo tubes on our cruisers. It is usually the job of torpedo boats or submarines to use torpedoes.

Wáng: But do you have any defense against enemy submarines?

Shř: We have a very good sonar system which can detect enemy submarines. As soon as we detect submarines, we can drop depth charges.

Wáng: If this ship needs repair, where do you have it done?

Shř: We return to our base for repairs. There are docks in all the nearby naval bases. All the repair jobs can be done there.

Wáng: Is the communication equipment on this ship any good?

Shř: I think it is all of the most modern type. I can communicate with any part of this ship.

Wáng: How is the training on this ship?

Shř: We have maneuvers and inspections frequently. The officers and petty officers are often sent to various navy schools to take training.

Wáng: Now I remember. Last year you were at the Navy Academy for half a year.

Shř: I recall that I could not go to your birthday party that year.

Wáng: This year you must come to my house. It is getting late now. I have to go back. Thank you for your time.

Shř: Don't mention it. I shall see you in a few days.

第二部 生詞

Vocabulary

111.	chén	沈	V:	sink
112.	chwánchyáu	船橋	N:	bridge
113.	chwántóu	船頭	N:	bow (of a ship)
114.	chwánwěi	船尾	N:	stern (of a ship)
115.	chwánwū	船塢	N:	dock
116.	chwánywán	船員	N:	crew (of a ship)
116.1	chwánywántsāng	船員艙	N:	compartment
117.	chyāngpàugwān	槍炮官	N:	gunnery officer
118.	dzwǒsywán	左舷	N:	port (of a ship)
119.	fēnkāi	分開	RV:	separate
120.	gwōlútsāng	鍋爐艙	N:	boiler room
121.	jītsāng	機艙	N:	engine room
122.	jyábǎn	甲板	N:	deck
123.	jyàshř̌tái	駕駛台	N:	navigation bridge
124.	jyūnhwǒtsāng	軍火艙	N:	magazine (navy)
125.	lwúnjīgwān	輪機官	N:	engineer officer
126.	shēngnà	聲納	N:	sonar
127.	shwěibīng	水兵	N:	sailor (navy)
128.	shwěimìtsāngshr̀	水密艙室	N:	water-tight compartment
129.	syàshwěilí	下水禮	N:	ship launching ceremony
129.1	syàshwěi	下水	VO:	launch
130.	syāngbīnjyǎu	香檳酒	N:	champagne
131.	yòusywán	右舷	N:	starboard
132.	yúléi fāshègwǎn	魚雷發射管	N:	torpedo tube

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生詞練習

1. 敵人的軍艦被我們炸沉了.
2. 我們的船長可以在船橋上抽煙麼?
3. 這艘巡洋艦在船頭的炮塔是最新式的.
4. 軍艦的國旗都掛在船尾.
5. 那艘巡洋艦還停在船塢裏修理.
6. a. 每艘軍艦上船員的人數都不一定.

   b. 船員們都住在船員艙裏.
7. 那艘巡洋艦上有八個槍炮官.
8. 那艘軍艦左舷的炮塔很小.
9. 你怎麼可以把兩件事分開來談呢?
10. 鍋爐艙是軍艦上熱度最高的地方
11. 我們機艙裏的機器都是最新式的
12. 水手們負責洗軍艦上的甲板.
13. 駕駛台是軍艦上最重要的地方.
14. 軍火艙内絶對不許抽煙.
15. 輪機官的工作是負責機艙裏的事情.

16 聲納是防禦敵人潛水艇的設備.

17 水兵是船員中階級最低的.

18 為了安全新式軍艦上每部分都有水密艙室

19 新船下水的時候得先舉行下水禮.

20 行下水禮的時候得把香檳酒扔在船頭上.

21 右舷的炮跟左舷的大小完全一樣.

22 魚雷發射管是發射魚雷的管子.

第三部 ： 問題

(For instructor's classroom use)

1. 史艦長的那條軍艦是甚麼軍艦？多少噸？
2. 那艘巡洋艦是甚麼時候下水的？
3. 行下水礼的時候請了誰？扔甚麼？
4. 這艘軍艦在那些地方有砲塔？
5. 船頭跟船尾砲的口徑是多大？
6. 左舷跟右舷呢？
7. 管砲的叫甚麼？
8. 輪机官管什麼？
9. 船上的甲板很乾淨，這代表海軍注意甚麼？
10. 船橋跟什麼在一塊兒？
11. 水密艙室有什麼用？
12. 什麼地方装甲最厚？
13. 那條船有多少船員？
14. 軍官士官跟水兵住的船員艙都是分開的麼？
15. 船員艙是不是很舒服？爲甚麼得很舒服？
16. 海軍一出任務就是很多天在海上不能回家麼？

17. 巡洋艦有沒有魚雷發射管？什麼船才有？

18. 巡洋艦上有防衛敵人潛水艇的設備麼？都是些什麼？

19. 聲納發現了敵人的潛水艇以後用什麼去炸敵人的潛水艇？

20. 甚麼地方可以修理軍艦？

21. 這艘巡洋艦的通訊設備怎麼樣？

22. 這艘巡洋艦軍官和士官的訓練怎麼樣？

23. 史艦長去年到那兒去受訓去了？

24. 史艦長到海軍大學去受訓的時候正是王先生的甚麼日子？

25. 船橋有什麼用？

26. 為甚麼新式的軍艦都得有水密艙室？

27. 一條船普通是先沉後翻還是先翻後沉？

28. 船塢是做什麼用的？

29. 坐船的時候是船頭舒服還是船尾舒服？

30. 在什麼情形下喝香檳酒？

31. 除了這一次你跟你家裡人分開過麼?

32. 船下水的時候，爲甚麼得有下水禮?

IV Translation Exercise

1. Do you ever find a flag at the bow of a ship?

2. When the water tight compartments are shut off, people cannot get out either.

3. Three days in a row he has been asked to wash the deck. He looks tired.

4. Very few people are allowed on the navigation bridge.

5. If you are cold, you can go into the boiler room and do some work.

6. It seems easier to separate water and oil, but try it sometimes, and you will find it almost impossible.

7. On a clear day you can see many sailors walking along our streets.

8. If an article is filled with air, it will probably never sink.

9. Is the boiler room as noisy and dirty as the engine room?

10. Are the torpedo tubes at the bow of the ship?

11. Champagne is used on special days, for instance on July 4th.

12. The wind is blowing to the starboard. You shouldn't stand there.

13. The magazine on that ship is situated at the center.

14. The sonar is being repaired, but during peacetimes, this doesn't matter.

15. The captain of the ship stands on the bridge no matter whether it is good weather or bad.

16. The President was giving a speech at the launching of a ship when he heard about the bad news.

17. The crew included both Americans and non-Americans (foreigners).

18. The gunnery officer is in charge of all the guns on board the ship.

19. The stern of the ship is wider than the bow, but not as wide as the rest of the ship.

20. The crews' compartment is clean. There is fresh air at all times.

第五部 新聞

L.149

泰(Tài)國計劃開鑿
克(Kè)拉(lā)運河

可縮短東西航程一千哩

泰(Tài)國政府傳將於本月間批准開鑿克(Kè)拉(lā)運河的計劃. 並擬在運河旁建立一自由港. 這條運河如真開鑿成功孟(Mèng)加拉(lā)灣與暹(Syān)羅(lwó)灣可直接相通. 印度洋與太平洋間的航程可縮短一千哩左右. 這是對泰國以及其他鄰近國家在經濟和軍事上都有重大影響的事.

克(Kè)拉(lā)運河的開鑿早已為人所注意. 第二次世界大戰以前日本對此甚為熱心. 泰(Tài)國於一九三五年曾在原則上同意勘測. 後來因為經費無着而告停止. 戰後泰(Tài)國方面頗有人熱心於此. 近年來則已設立公司具體的推動開鑿運河計劃. 不過因為工程頗為浩大. 所需經費亦多. 能否實行開

鑿尚待實地測量以後才能決定.

據初步估計測量約需三百萬美元. 需時兩年. 至於運河之鑿通將需十年以上之時間. 雖然來日方長由於其影響頗大此事已引起有關國家之注意.

(二) 生字:

1.	劃	hwà	V:	mark; divide; cut
	計劃		V/N:	plan
2.	鑿	dzwó	V:	chisel; cut by a chisel
	開鑿		V:	cut open; dig (canal)
3.	縮	swō	V:	shrink
	縮短		V:	shorten
4.	航	háng	V:	navigate
	航程		N:	voyage
5.	准	jwǔn	V:	approve; permit
	批准		V:	approve; ratify
6.	功	gūng	N:	merit; achievement
	成功		V/N/SV:	succeed/success/successful
7.	鄰	lín	N:	neighbor
	鄰近		N:	be near; close to; neighboring
8.	濟	jì	V:	aid; relieve
	經濟		N/SV:	economy/economical
9.	響	syǎng	V:	sound; make noise
	影響		V:	influence, affect
10.	勘	kàn	V:	investigate(officially);examine
11.	測	tsè	V:	fathom;estimate;measure
	勘測		V:	measure, survey
	測量		V/N:	survey
12.	止	jř	V:	to stop
	停止		V:	stop, cease

13.	頗	pwō	LW/A:	very, rather
14.	具	jyù	V/A/N:	prepare;write out/all/ tool, utensil,implement
	具體的		SV/A:	concrete;specific/conretely; specifically
15.	浩	hàu	SV:	great
	浩大		SV:	gigantic; huge;enormous
16.	需	syū	V/N:	need
17.	初	chū	N:	beginning
	初步		N:	preliminary
18.	估	gū	V:	estimate; value; guess
	估計		V:	estimate
19.	亦	yì	LW/A:	also, (literary equiv.to 也)

註:

1.	泰國		N:	Thailand
2.	克拉	Kèlā	N:	Kra (name of a isthmus in Thailand)
3.	孟加拉	Mèng jyā lā	N:	Bengal
4.	暹羅	Syān lwó	N:	Siam
5.	相通		V:	communicate with one another
6.	...左右		A:	around.......
7.	以及		IE:	and, with
8.	戰前		MA:	prewar, before the war
9.	戰後		MA:	postwar, after the war
10.	原則		N:	principle
	原則上		A:	in principle

11.	經費	N:	expenditure, outlay
12.	無着	V:	no place to find or locate
13.	告	V:	abbreviation of 宣告
	宣告	V:	announce, declare
14.	方面	N:	side, aspect
15.	近年來	MA:	in recent years
16.	公司	N:	company
17.	工程	N:	engineering
18.	能否	Ph:	can or cannot, able or unable
19.	實地	A:	on the spot, actual
20.	來日方長	Ph:	there is plenty of time (literally many days to come)
21.	由於	A:	due to, owing to
22.	有關	V:	concerned; related; pertaining to; relevant

文言字:

1. 頗 pwō A: very, rather

1.1 頗費時間
very time-consuming

1.2 程度頗高
The standard is rather high

2. 亦 yì A: also (similar to 也)

2.1 去者雖多但亦有不願去者

Though there are many going, there are also some who do not wish to go.

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简体字练习

(一) 行下水礼的时候舰长请了很多客人来参观.

(二) 船桥上头的那两位軍官, 一个是舰长,
一个是轮机官.

(三) 这艘軍舰有防御敌人潜水艇的设备.

(四) 泰国政府将批准开凿运河的计划.
日本以前对此甚为热心.

(五) 这是对泰国跟邻近国家在经济和
軍事上都有重大的影响.

VI. WRITING

A. Writing (characters 671-675)

革 命 黨 党

畢 屬

(毕) 属

B. Radicals

1. 革 (raw hide, 177) as in: 革
2. 口 (mouth, 30) as in: 命
3. 黑 (black, 203) as in: 黨
4. 田 (field, 102) as in: 畢
5. 尸 (corpse, 44) as in: 屬

第一百五十課

第一部 對話

一個中國海軍陸戰隊的參謀王中,跟一個姓史的談話.

史: 聽說這次在$\overset{\text{syà}}{\text{廈}}$門登陸主要是陸戰隊負責.你這次出動多少部隊?

王: 我們陸戰隊一共只有一個師.這次有三團登陸,一團作預備隊.

史: 敵人一定在海岸上建築了不少防禦工事.登陸的人員損失一定不小.

王: 為了減少人員損失,我們的海軍得派軍艦用大砲轟擊敵人的海岸.

史: 用海軍轟擊敵人的海岸,雖然不能把敵

人的防禦工事完全破壞,可是也可以破壞一部份.

王: 我們的空軍也得出動,轟炸敵人的海岸防禦陣地.

史: 登陸以前的轟炸跟轟擊,除了破壞防禦工事以外,還得破壞敵人的交通線.

王: 你說的很對.破壞敵人的交通線,還可以不讓敵人增援,我們才來得及建立 tān 灘頭堡.

史: 登陸以前跟登陸的時候,都得轟炸他們的交通線,才能不讓他們增援.

王: 我們有情報,他們在海岸港口水底下有很多 jàngài 障礙物.

史: 這也得在登陸以前,派水中爆破隊,用蛙人去破壞那些障礙物.要不然登陸的船隻一定要吃虧,兩棲戰車也上不去.

王: 登陸作戰最要緊的,是建立灘頭堡的時

間,所以那些水底障礙物一定得先破壞了,才能很快的建立灘頭堡.

史: 你這次登陸用些甚麼樣的船?

王: 各種登陸的船都得用.比方說,船$\overset{\text{wū}}{\text{塢}}$登陸艦,車輛登陸艦甚麼的都得用.

史: 甚麼是船塢登陸艦?

王: 我們的船塢登陸艦,是美國來的最新式的.長四八五英尺,寬七二英尺,速度差不多一四海哩.

史: 這種船塢登陸艦可以帶車輛人員登陸艇麼?

王: 可以.有兩艘車輛人員登陸艇,也有一艘大的人員登陸艇.

史: 這種船塢登陸艦可以裝幾條通用登陸艇?

王: 可以裝三條通用登陸艇.每條通用登陸艇,有四輛到五輛中戰車.

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史: 這種船塢登陸艦,要是不裝通用登陸艇,可以裝多少機械(syè)化登陸艇?

王: 可以裝十八條.每條可以裝中戰車一輛,或是步兵五十到一百人.

史: 這種船也可以裝登陸載重車麼?

王: 可以裝四十七輛登陸載重車,或是四十一輛登陸運輸車.

史: 登陸運輸車跟兩棲載重車有甚麼分別?

王: 登陸運輸車有很多種,從二十噸(dwūn)到四十噸.有的有裝甲兩棲載重車.就有一種重的一噸半,可以帶五千磅的東西,或是二十五個兵.

史: 這次一定也用戰車登陸艦吧?

王: 這是最重要的登陸艦,因為可以一直開到海灘上.

史: 這種戰車登陸艦可以裝多少輛戰車?

王: 可以裝十七輛中戰車,或是十七輛兩棲

載重車.

史: 步兵登陸艦也一定很有用吧?

王: 這種船也可以直接開到海灘上,步兵用跳板上岸.

史: 有這麼多船也就差不多了.

王: 還得有修理艦跟登陸救護艦,負責修理跟救護傷兵.

史: 這次有這麼多登陸船,還有海軍空軍的掩護,一定可以得到大勝利.

王: 我們準備了這麼多年,今天才反攻大陸,當然只許成功不許失敗的.

史: 我們就等着聽好消息了!

Translation, Basic Dialogue

A Chinese marine staff officer, Wáng Jūng, chats with a man named Shř.

Shř: I've heard that the marines will be mainly responsible for the present landing on the mainland at Amoy. How many marines will be sent this time?

Wáng: We only have one division of marines. Three regiments will land, and one will be kept as a reserve.

Shř: The enemy must have constructed a lot of defense works along the coast. Casualties among landing troops will be heavy.

Wáng: In order to cut down casualties, our Navy will have to send warships to bombard the enemy coast.

Shř: Although the use of naval bombardment of the enemy coast might not destroy enemy defense works completely, at least we would be able to destroy some part of the defense works.

Wáng: Our air force also will have to set out to bomb enemy coastal defense works.

Shř: Bombing and bombardment before landings, aside from destroying enemy defense works, have to damage enemy communication lines.

Wáng: You are right. The destruction of enemy communication lines will prevent enemy reinforcements from reaching the beach swiftly and will give us time to build our beachhead.

Shř: We have to bomb their communication lines before and during the landing so that they would not be able to reinforce themselves.

Wáng: We have intelligence reports that the enemy has many obstacles under water in the harbor.

Shř: Before landing, we will have to send an underwater demolition team, consisting of frogmen, to destroy those obstacles. Otherwise our landing ships will suffer a great deal, and the amphibious tanks will not be able to land.

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Wáng: The most important thing in a landing operation is the time used to establish a beachhead. Therefore, the obstacles under water have to be cleared first so that we can establish our beachhead very rapidly.

Shř: What ships are you going to use this time for landing?

Wáng: We have various kinds of landing ships, such as dock landing ships and vehicle landing ships.

Shř: What is a dock landing ship?

Wáng: Our dock landing ships are of the latest type. They are from the United States. They are 485 feet long, 72 feet wide, and their speed is about 14 knots.

Shř: Can this dock landing ship carry any LCVP's?

Wáng: It can. It carries two LCVP's and one large LCP.

Shř: How many LCU's can this dock landing ship carry?

Wáng: It can carry three LCU's. Each LCU carries four to five medium tanks.

Shř: If this dock landing ship does not carry LCU's, how many LCM's can it carry?

Wáng: It can carry 18 LCM's. Each LCM can carry one medium tank or 50 to 100 infantrymen.

Shř: Can this ship carry landing trucks?

Wáng: It can carry 47 landing trucks or 41 LVT's.

Shř: What is the difference between LVT's and amphibious trucks?

Wáng: There are many kinds of LVT's. They vary from twenty to forty tons. Some have armor, some don't. There is only one kind of amphibious truck. It weighs seven tons and a half and carries 5000 pounds of weight or twenty-five soldiers.

Shř: You will certainly use LST's, I presume.

Wáng: This is the most important type of landing ship because it can go onto the beach.

Shř: How many tanks can an LST carry?

Wáng: It can carry 17 medium tanks or 17 amphibious trucks.

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Shř: Infantry landing ships must be very useful too.

Wáng: This kind of ship can also be steered to the beach, and the infantrymen can go ashore by gang planks.

Shř: So many ships would be about sufficient, wouldn't they?

Wáng: We still have to have repair ships and LSCE's for ship repair and medical care of wounded soldiers.

Shř: This time you have quite a few ships as well as naval and air cover. You will certainly have a great victory.

Wáng: We have prepared for so many years to make this counter-offensive on the mainland. Of course, we will only permit victory, nothing else.

Shř: Then we will be waiting for the good news.

第二部 生詞

Vocabulary

133.	bùbīng dēnglùjyàn	步兵登陸艦	N:	infantry landing ship (LSI)
134.	chēlyàng dēnglùjyàn	車輛登陸艦	N:	vehicle landing ship (LSV)
135.	chēlyàng rénywán dēnglùtǐng	車輛人员登陸艇	N:	landing craft vehicle personnel (LCVP)
136.	chūdùng	出動	V:	send troops out for action, set forth
137.	chwánwū dēnglùjyàn	船塢登陸艦	N:	dock landing ship (LSD)
138.	dēnglù jyòuhùjyàn	登陸救護艦	N:	landing ship,casualty evacuation
139.	dēnglù yùnshūchē	登陸運輸車	N:	landing vehicle truck
140.	hǎijyūn lùjàndwèi	海軍陸戰隊	N:	marine corps
140.1	lùjàndwèi	陸戰隊	N:	marines
141.	hǎitān	海灘	N:	beach
142.	jànchē dēnglùjyàn	戰車登陸艦	N:	landing ship tank (LST)
143.	jīsyèhwà dēnglùtǐng	機械化登陸艇	N:	landing craft mechanized (LCM)
144.	lyǎngchī dzǎijùngchē	兩棲載重車	N:	amphibious truck
145.	rénywán dēnglùtǐng	人員登陸艇	N:	landing craft personnel (LCPL)
146.	shàngàn	上岸	VO:	land, get on shore
147.	shwěijūng bàupwòdwèi	水中爆破隊	N:	under water demolition team
148.	shwěiyā	水鴨	N:	amphibious truck
149.	syōulǐ jyàn	修理艦	N:	repair ship
150.	syǔ	許	V:	allow, permit
151.	tūngyùng dēnglùtǐng	通用登陸艇	N:	landing craft utility (LCU)
152.	tyàubǎn	跳板	N:	gang plank, spring
153.	wārén	蛙人	N:	frogman

生詞練習

1. 每一艘步兵登陸艦可以運輸五十個步兵.
2. 敵人在登陸的時候有二十艘車輛登陸艦.
3. 車輛人員登陸艇比車輛登陸艇更大.
4. 我們步兵登陸的時候空軍出動轟炸敵人的陣地.
5. 每一艘船塢登陸艦可以運輸兩條車輛登陸艇.
6. 那艘登陸救護艦的設備非常完全.
7. 登陸運輸車對於兵的幫助很大.
8. a. 海軍陸戰隊是海軍的一部份.
   b. 陸戰隊是海軍陸戰隊的簡稱.
9. 登陸的時候海灘上的車輛人員多極了
10. 戰車登陸艦可以運輸十六輛戰車.
11. 中國的海軍沒有機械化登陸艇.

12. 兩棲載重車可以在水裏走也可以在陸地上走.

13. 人員登陸艇比車輛登陸艇小.

14. 我們的陸戰隊上岸以後就立刻向敵人攻擊.

15. 水中爆破隊的工作非常危險.

16. 水鴨就是兩棲載重車.

17. 修理艦上有很多不同的機器.

18. 要是沒有船長的命令水手許不許上岸?

19. 一艘船塢登陸艦上可以裝好幾條通用登陸艇.

20. 我們從船上上岸的時候得走過跳板.

21. 水中爆破隊裏有很多蛙人.

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第三部　問題

(For instructor's classroom use)

1. 這次登陸主要的是什麼部隊登陸？
2. 這次登陸一共有多少人？
3. 為了減少人員損失我們得用什麼法子？
4. 除了用海軍軍艦的大砲轟擊敵人的海岸以外還得用什麼去破壞敵人海岸防禦陣地？
5. 登陸以前的轟擊跟轟炸除了破壞敵人的防禦工事以外還有什麼目的？
6. 破壞敵人的交通線以後那兩種事對我們有幫助？
7. 按我們的情報敵人在港口底下有什麼？
8. 這次障礙物得派誰去破壞？
9. 要是這些障礙物沒有完全破壞對我們怎麼樣？
10. 這次登陸有甚麼艦艇？
11. 船塢登陸艦有甚麼用？
12. 船塢登陸艦有幾條通用登陸艇？
13. 每條通用登陸艇可以裝幾輛中型戰車？
14. 船塢登陸艇可以裝多少機械化登陸艇？

15. 每條机械化登陸艇可以裝多少战車或人員？

16. 船塢登陸艇可以裝多少登陸載重車？可以裝多少輛登陸運輸車？

17. 登陸運輸車跟兩棲載重車有什麼分別？

18. 戰車登陸艦有什麼好處？

19. 戰車登陸艦可以裝多少战車？

20. 步兵登陸艦有什麼用？

21. 除了這些種不同的艦艇以外，修理跟救護傷兵有些什麼船？

22. 你想這次有這麼好的準備 這次反攻應當得到一個很大的勝利吧！

23. 在美國你覺得那兒的海灘最美麗？

24. 你小的時候，你父母不許你做的事，你敢作麼？

25. 蛙人的身體是不是得很好？為甚麼？

26. 船到海口上岸以前，你得把所有的文件都準備好麼？

27. 我們的軍隊出動以前得有詳細的計劃麼？為什麼？

28. 太陽沒下去以前在海灘上散散步，你想是一件很

高興的事情麼？

29. 船上的跳板有什麼用？

30. 兩棲戰車的意思是甚麼？

31. 你許你的孩子抽烟麼？為甚麼？

32. 你可以從跳板跳下去麼？

IV Translation Exercise

1. If there are too many persons on the LCVP (landing craft, vehicle personnel), then you will not be able to carry any vehicles.
2. The troops went out at five a.m. Fighting commenced at 0700.
3. The amphibious truck can travel faster on land than in the water.
4. If you permit me, I shall come to visit you and talk to you about my problems.
5. On Saturdays the beach is filled with people. Most are there to watch other people.
6. The LCU's (landing craft, utility) are most useful when we are trying to land.
7. In Chinese, the gang plank of a ship and the spring board at a pool are called the same thing.
8. If you join the Marine Corps, you will have to remain in it for at least three years.
9. The ship arrived in the morning, but the passengers could not land until the afternoon.
10. The frogmen are from the underwater demolition team from Taiwan.
11. The LSD (landing ship, dock) sometimes serve as a dock for the repair of all types of ships.
12. The repair ship lay next to the ship that had been damaged recently.
13. Besides tanks, you can also see personnel getting off from the LST's (landing ship, tank).
14. I am going to find out who told me that a marine is a sailor.
15. I cannot tell the difference between an LSI (landing ship, infantry) and an LCPL (landing craft, personnel).

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16. Unless you can swim properly, you better not join the *underwater demolition team*.

17. He won't *let* me tell you whom I saw yesterday. I am sure you will want to know.

18. *Amphibious landings* involve both the army and the navy.

19. *Demolition* work is very dangerous, no matter whether it is during wartime or peace.

20. The Infantry is like the feet of the Army. What do you think the *Marine Corps* is!

第五部 新聞

L.150

在中共訓練下
古巴(bā)廣植鴉片
種植面積達千餘英(Yīng)畝

[中央社紐(Nyǒu)約十八日專電] 據美國人報稱「在古巴(bā)的祕密工作人員報告說偽稱協助改良古巴(bā)農業的中共農業專家小組實際上在訓練古巴(bā)農民種植鴉片」.

該報又稱由空中偵察拍的彩色照片顯示古巴(bā)境內現廣植鴉片. 據內幕人士估計種植鴉片之總面積約達一千四百英畝. 每一英畝每年的鴉片產量達二十五磅.

同時紐(Nyǒu)約鏡報報導卡(kǎ)斯(sz̄)特羅(lwó)另有一項解決其經濟困難的詭計. 他打算收容數千中共的移民以建立古巴(bā)的勞工部隊. 古巴(bā)的工人與農人顯然不太合作. 故卡(Kǎ)斯(sz̄)特羅(lwó)希望吸收中共的人力以擔任此項工作.

(二) 生字

1.	訓	syùn	V/N:	instruct;teach/instruction; teaching
2.	練	lyàn	V:	practice; drill
	訓練		V/N:	train/training
3.	植	jŕ	V/N:	plant
	廣植		V:	plant extensively
	種植	jùng jŕ	V:	plant, grow
4.	鴉	yā	N:	crow
	鴉片		N:	opium
5.	畝	mǔ	N:	acre (Chinese)
	英畝		N:	acre (English)
6.	僞	wěi	SV/A:	pretending;pretentious/pretentiously, falsely
7.	良	lyáng	SV/A:	good, virtuous/very
	改良		V:	improve/improvement
8.	農	núng	N:	agriculture; farm
	農民		N:	farmer
	農業		N:	agriculture
9.	拍	pāi	V:	clap:pat:slap;photograph
10.	彩	tsǎi	SV/N:	variegated:irridescent/color
	彩色		N:	variegated colors
11.	顯	syǎn	V:	manifest: display: show
	顯示		V:	show: reveal; indicate
	顯然		SV/A:	apparent:obvious/apparently, obviously
12.	幕	mù	N:	curtain
	內幕		N:	inside story

13.	磅	bàng	N:	pound (measure of weight)
14.	镜	jìng	N:	mirror; lens
	鏡報		N:	the newspaper "Mirror"
15.	詭	gwěi	SV:	treacherous;crafty:deceptive
	詭計		N:	trick; treachery
16.	勞	láu	V:	toil;labor:suffer:give trouble to
	勞工		N:	labor
	勞工部隊		N:	labor brigade, labor units
17.	吸	syī	V:	inhale;suck;draw;attract
	吸收		V:	absorb, attract

註:

1.	專電		N:	special wire
2.	古巴	Gǔ bā	N:	Cuba
3.	面積		N:	area (only in geometrical sense)
4.	美國人報		N:	Journal American
5.	祕密		SV:	secret
6.	協助		V/N:	assist/assistance; aid
7.	實際上		A:	actually: in fact
8.	照片		N:	photo
9.	總		N:	total: general
10.	產量		N:	production (amount or quantity)
11.	卡斯特羅	Kǎsžtèlwó	N:	Castro
12.	收容		V:	receive and accommodate
13.	部隊		N:	unit (military); troops
14.	合作		V/SV:	cooperate/cooperation

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简体字练习

(一) 我们陆战队这次有三团登陆，一团作預备队.

(二) 两栖载重車，登陆运输車，登陆救护舰，战車登陆舰，都是登陆用的.

(三) 古巴种植鸦片面积达千余英亩.

(四) 我们打祘派飞机轰炸敌人防御工事，破坏敌人的交通线.

(五) 敌人在海岸上建筑了不少防御工事. 我们建立了滩头堡以后就得轰击这些防御工事.

VI. WRITING

A. Writing (characters 676-680)

減 升 聖 (圣)

頁 陰 (阴)

B. Radicals

1. 氵 (water, 85) as in: 減
2. 十 (ten, 24) as in: 升
3. 耳 (ear, 128) as in: 聖
4. 頁 (heading, 181) as in: 頁
5. 阝 (plenty, 170) as in: 陰

C. Dictionary Drill

Review on Sixty Common Chinese Radicals

Of these sixty common Chinese radicals, fifty-two can be individual characters themselves, although the forms they appear as individual characters may be somewhat different from the forms they appear as radicals, such as 阝(阜) and 阝(邑). There are eight which do not form individual characters by themselves. They are:

疒 (病), 虫 (蟲), 彳, 辶 (辵),
艹 (草), 宀, 广, 囗.

1. Exercise: Identify the radicals and find from dictionary Wade-Giles romanization and meaning for the following characters:

	Radical	Wade-Giles Romanization	Meaning
倉			
努			
唯			
尾			
痘			
姿			
綾			
聘			
愧			
跪			
犄			
擔			
蚤			

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	Radical	Wade-Giles Romanization	Meaning
睫			
脈			
獄			
復			
敢			
祧			
餅			
戰			
鷺			
欺			
邈			
暑			
駿			
梨			
淡			
堿			
鰐			

2. Home Work: Identify the radicals, and find from dictionary Wade-Giles romanization and meaning for the following characters:

	Radical	Wade-Giles Romanization	Meaning
燥			
私			
瑪			
節			
菊			
緞			
郡			
割			
留			
醋			
宮			
庠			
硝			
盗			
錄			
陋			
需			
孺			
幃			
閩			
衲			
輜			
究			
詠			

第一百五十一課

現代戰爭 (一)

第一部　對話

一個中國國防部的參謀李和,跟
一位老百姓王中談現代戰爭.

王: 照現在世界的情形看來,第三次世界大戰很容易爆發.

李: 不一定吧!可是我知道要是第三次大戰真發生了,一定很可怕!

王: 為甚麼?

李: 因為現代的戰爭用的武器太可怕.

王: 我聽說原子彈愈來愈利害了.

李: 原子彈剛發明的時候,只有一種每$\overset{\text{kē}}{\text{顆}}$等於兩萬噸爆藥的炸彈.

王: 現在呢?

李: 現在最大的是一$\overset{\text{kē}}{\text{顆}}$有五千萬噸炸力的炸彈.

王: 我也聽說現在有一種原子彈,沒有$\overset{\text{fú}}{\text{輻}}$射

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塵(chén).

李: 這種原子彈不但是戰術上用的,並且也很人道.不會讓太多老百姓受輻(fú)射塵(chén)的毒病死.

王: 我常常聽見氫(chīng)氣彈怎麼利害,氫(chīng)氣彈是大的原子彈麼?

李: 不是的.不過氫(chīng)氣彈需要高熱才能爆炸.所以得用原子彈引(yǐn)起氫(chīng)氣彈的爆炸.

王: 最近報上天天談電導飛彈.美國有可以飛到蘇聯的電導飛彈麼?

李: 當然有.美國現在有的洲際彈道飛彈,飛五六千英里沒有問題.因為美國用的液(yè)體推進劑(jì),跟固體推進劑(jì),推力都很大.

王: 要是有了洲(jōu)際彈道飛彈,還要中程彈道飛彈麼?

李: 因為自由國家在歐洲(jōu),有很多基地離蘇聯很近.不需要可以飛五六千英里的洲(jōu)際飛彈,中程彈道飛彈最合式.

王：中程彈道飛彈還有別的用麼？

李：美國的原子能潛水艇，也用中程彈道飛彈。因為新式的原子能潛水艇，可以潛航到蘇聯附近的海底，然後由海底發射中程彈道飛彈。

王：用潛水艇發射中程彈道飛彈，有甚麼好處呢？

李：在地面上的雷導飛彈基地，要是敵人先發動攻擊，一部份可能被破壞。原子能潛水艇在海底，敵人沒法子知道潛水艇的地位，就不能先攻擊。

王：有了這些雷導飛彈，飛機就不需要了吧？

李：現在$\overset{\text{hé}}{\text{核}}$子武器的發展，雖然$\overset{\text{chǐng}}{\text{傾}}$向飛彈發射的$\overset{\text{hé}}{\text{核}}$子彈頭，可是還注重用人駕駛的轟炸機帶炸彈。美國空軍還在研究長距離的重轟炸機。

王：有了高級爆葯，有了帶$\overset{\text{hé}}{\text{核}}$子彈頭的雷導飛彈，再加上原子能潛水艇跟長距離轟

炸機,自由國家就安全多了吧?

李: 自由國家是愛和平的,絶不先攻擊.我們有這些新武器,為的是讓侵畧者知道我們的報復力量,讓他們不敢發動攻擊.

王: 也可以說,我們製造這些新武器,是為了維持世界和平.

李: 您說的太對了.

Translation, Basic Dialogue

Staff officer Lǐ Hé of the Chinese Ministry of Defense chats with a civilian, Wáng Jūng, on modern warfare.

Wáng: According to the present world situation, the third world war can break out very easily.

Lǐ: That is not definite. But I am sure of one thing. If the third world war does come, it would be horrible.

Wáng: Why?

Lǐ: Because the weapons used in modern warfare are really terrible.

Wáng: I heard that atomic bombs are getting more powerful.

Lǐ: When atomic bombs were first invented, each one was equivalent to 20,000 tons of TNT.

Wáng: How about now?

Lǐ: Now, the largest bomb is one with 50,000,000 tons of explosive power.

Wáng: I heard that now there is one type of atomic bomb that doesn't have any fallout.

Lǐ: This type of atomic bomb is not only tactically useful, but it is also quite humane. Not very many civilians would die from radiation.

Wáng: I heard how terrifying hydrogen bombs are. Is a hydrogen bomb a king-sized atomic bomb?

Lǐ: No, hydrogen bombs need high temperature before they can explode. You must use atomic bombs to cause hydrogen bombs to explode.

Wáng: Recently, newspapers often talk about guided missiles. Does the United States have guided missiles that can hit the Soviet Union?

Lǐ: Of course they have. Right now, the United States possesses ICBMs which can travel from 5,000 to 6,000 miles. This is because liquid and solid propellants used by

Americans are quite powerful.

Wáng: Suppose they already have ICBMs. Do they still need IRBMs?

Lǐ: Yes, for instance, some free nations' bases in Europe are quite near the Soviet Union. They don't need any ICBMs for these bases; IRBMs would be the most suitable weapons.

Wáng: Does the IRBM have any other uses?

Lǐ: The American atomic submarines use IRBMs, because modern atomic submarines can navigate submerged to the vicinity of the Soviet Union. From underwater, they can use IRBMs to hit the Soviet Union.

Wáng: What is the advantage of launching IRBMs from a submarine?

Lǐ: The missile bases on the ground, if attacked by the enemy, may be partially destroyed. Positions of atomic submarines underwater, on the other hand, are unknown to the enemy. Therefore the latter can not attack first.

Wáng: Possessing these guided missiles, the United States does not need airplanes anymore, I suppose.

Lǐ: The U.S. Air Force is still doing research on long distance heavy bombers. Although the development of the nuclear weapons is inclined to nuclear warheads delivered by the guided missile, we still need man-operated bombers to carry bombs.

Wáng: After having guided missiles with high explosive heads plus submarines, and long-distance bombers, free nations in the world will feel much safer, I suppose.

Lǐ: Free nations are peace-loving nations. They wouldn't attack first. We have these new weapons simbly because we want agressors to know about our power of retaliation, so that they would not dare to start any attack.

Wáng: We can also say that we manufacture these new weapons in order to maintain world peace.

Lí; You are so right.

第二部 生詞

Vocabulary

154.	bàufā	爆發	V:	break out (explode)
155.	(bàu)jàlì	(爆)炸力	N:	explosive force
156.	bàuyàu	爆藥	N:	explosive dynamite
156.1	gāují bàuyàu	高級爆藥	N:	high explosive
157.	chángjyùlí	長距離	N:	long distance
158.	chīngchìdàn	氫氣彈	N:	hydrogen bomb
	chīngchì	氫氣	N:	hydrogen
159.	chíngsyàng	傾向	N:	tendency
160.	chyán háng	潛航	V:	navigate submerged
161.	dàntóu	彈頭	N:	warhead
162.	dúchìdàn	毒氣彈	N:	poisonous gas shell
162.1	dúchì	毒氣	N:	poisonous gas
162.2	dú	毒	SV/N:	poisonous, poison
163.	fúshèchén	輻射塵	N:	fallout (dust)
164.	gāurè	高熱	N:	high temperature
165.	hǎidǐ	海底	N:	under water, bottom of the sea
166.	hédž wǔchì	核子武器	N:	nucleus weapons
166.1	hédž	核子	N:	nucleus
167.	jùng hūngjàjī	重轟炸機	N:	heavy bomber
168.	kē	顆	M:	measure for rice, diamond, bullet, etc.
169.	kěpà	可怕	SV:	horrible, terrible
170.	réndàu	人道	SV/N:	humane, humanity
171.	yǐnchǐ	引起	V:	cause, trigger

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生詞練習

1. 第三次世界大戰是一九三九年爆發的.

2. 原子彈的爆炸力很大.

3. a. 工兵用各種不同的爆藥破壞敵人的陣地.

   b. 高級爆藥的炸力非常大

4. 中共沒有長距離的轟炸機.

5. a. 氫氣彈的爆炸力比原子彈更大.

   b. 水裏有氫氣的成份.

6. 世界上多數的國家是傾向和平自由的.

7. 原子潛水艇的潛航能力比普通潛水艇大.

8. 現在的電導飛彈多半可以用核子彈頭.

9. a. 國際公法的規定作戰的時候不許用毒氣彈.

   b. 毒氣的種類很多.

   c. 這個河裏的水有毒.

10. 原子彈的輻射塵可以讓人有生命的危險.

11. 核子彈爆炸以後能發射三千度以上的高熱.

12. 美國有一艘原子潛水艇出事以後沉到海底去了.

13. a. 核子武器的戰爭是非常可怕的.

b. 核子是一種最小的份子.

14. 在核子戰爭裏重轟炸機已經沒有很大的作用了.

15. 中共已經爆炸了一顆原子彈.

16. 核子戰爭比普通戰爭可怕幾十倍.

17. 毒氣是很不人道的武器.

18. 第二次世界大戰是在歐洲引起來的.

第三部 問題

(For instructor's classroom use)

1. 要是第三次世界大戰發生了你覺得可怕嗎？為甚麼？
2. 原子彈剛發明的時候有幾種？每顆有等於多少噸的爆藥的炸彈？
3. 現在最大的原子彈有多少噸的炸力？
4. 原子彈都有幅射塵嗎？
5. 沒有幅射塵的原子彈有甚麼好的地方？
6. 氫氣彈跟原子彈不同的地方在那兒？
7. 美國的洲際彈道飛彈可以飛多少英里？為甚麼？
8. 美國也有飛的很遠的電導飛彈嗎？可以打到那兒？
9. 自由國家在歐洲有基地的地方還用洲際彈道嗎？用甚麼飛彈？為甚麼？
10. 中程彈道飛彈還有別的用嗎？
11. 用潛水艇發射中程彈道飛彈有甚麼好處？

12. 有了電導飛彈就可以不要飛機了嗎?為甚麼?
13. 在飛機方面美國還在研究甚麼樣的飛機?
14. 核子武器的發展傾向甚麼?
15. 有了強大的武力自由國家是不是更安全?為甚麼?
16. 自由國家會先攻擊敵人嗎?為甚麼?
17. 從上面說的,那麼自由國家有這麼大的武力為的是甚麼?
18. 隨便打一條貓是很人道的事嗎?為甚麼?
19. 所有的毒氣都可以讓人死麼?
20. 你想這次越南的戰爭可能引起第三次世界大戰嗎?
21. 將來的原子戰爭是不是很可怕?為甚麼?
22. 在山地散步的時候你得注意有毒的草嗎?為甚麼?
23. 你作過可怕的夢嗎?請你說一個?

24. 現在人類可以到太空去了. 太空的祕密我們慢慢的也都會知道了. 可是海底的祕密我們知道的多不多?

25. 跑一百碼算是長距離嗎? 多少碼才算是長距離?

26. 潛航是甚麼意思?

27. 核子武器的爆炸力要比普通爆藥的炸力多多少倍?

28. 一顆有原子彈頭的炮彈的破壞力量比普通的炮彈的破壞力量大的多嗎?

29. 要是你跟朋友談話的時候不小心可能引起誤會嗎?

30. 你的思想傾向你父親嗎? 為甚麼?

31. 一個人可以活在高熱裡嗎?

32. 一種有火的山爆發的時候是不是很危險? 為甚麼?

IV Translation Exercise

1. Most people say that warfare is inhumane. But we must always be ready for a war.

2. There are many beautiful things that can be seen at the bottom of the ocean.

3. Can you make use of the hydrogen that is a part of water?

4. There is an old Chinese saying that seven buckets of water are needed to grow one grain of rice.

5. Wild animals in a zoo are not as horrible as those in the forests.

6. Atomic bombs create high temperatures that can melt earth.

7. Fallouts from hydrogen bombs are very dangerous. Fortunately these will not be used.

8. Only submarines can navigate underwater. Man can swim under water only for short periods of time.

9. Long distance travel is most interesting if you have plenty of time.

10. The explosive force of a bomb depends on what kind of bomb it is, and on size.

11. A fight between two persons at the border can trigger a war between two nations.

12. When afternoon comes around, there is a tendency to being tired.

13. Many ordinary weapons can shoot off atomic warheads these days.

14. Many heavy bombers are unable to travel to a distant country and return without refuelling (adding gas).

15. At high temperatures even stone can turn fluid (water).

16. A doctor told me that certain kinds of explosives can be used as medicine.

17. Before the war broke out, many people had already known that it was about to take place.

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18. Poisonous gas was available during the First World War, but it was never used.

19. How many bullets can you place in this rifle?

20. How was this fire caused? Do you think it was due to children playing with matches?

第五部 新聞

L·151

(一) 農業失敗俄(È)共恐慌
哀呼急迫增產糧食

〔莫(Mwò)斯(sz̄)科(kē)十六日法新社電〕蘇(Sū)俄(È)通訊社今天公佈蘇(Sū)俄(È)共產黨中央委員會向蘇(Sū)俄(È)農業工作人員發出的促他們在農業方面作新努力的呼籲.

該呼籲說「穀類、肉類及牛乳的增產在目前是社會主義建設中的急迫目的. 最近提高肉類及乳酪價格的決定是一項重要措施. 但是把希望完全寄託在提高購買的價格上便是忽視生產方面的其他決定因素. 在那些將有助於農業生產的方法中應注意農業機械化及低價格飼料的生產.………主要目的在把農業生產提高到全國的現代發展所必需的程度.」

L.151

(二) 生字:

1.	敗	bài	V/N:	defeat
	失敗		V/N:	fail/failure
2.	慌	hwāng	SV:	frightful: flurried; panic
	恐慌		SV/N:	panic;frightful/panic;frighfulness
3.	哀	āi	V:	pity;wail:sympathize with..; grieve
4.	呼	hū	V:	exhale;breathe out; call
	哀呼		V:	cry sadly or piteously
5.	迫	pwò	V:	press;compel;persecute;impel
	急迫		SV:	urgent, pressing
6.	糧	lyáng	N:	food: provision
7.	食	shŕ	V/N:	eat/food
	糧食		N:	food/provision
8.	促	tsù	V:	press: urge
9.	籲	ywè	V:	appeal; implore; invoke
	呼籲		V:	appeal
10.	穀	gǔ	N:	grain: cereal
	穀類		N:	various kinds of grain
11.	乳	rǔ	N:	milk
12.	牛	nyóu	N:	cow; ox; bull
	乳牛		N:	cow milk
13.	酪	lwò	N:	cream: cheese: koumiss
	乳酪		N:	cheese; curds: junket
14.	格	gé	N:	rule; limit; frame; pattern
	價格		N:	price

15.	施	shr̄	V:	act;do;exhibit;grant;bestow
16.	措	tswò	V:	place;arrange;manage;devise
	措施		V/N:	arrange;manage;devise/measure
17.	寄	jì	V:	lodge at; mail
18.	託	twō	V:	commission; entrust; depute
	寄託		V:	entrust with;consign;vest in
19.	購	gòu	V:	purchase
	購買		V:	purchase; buy
20.	視	shr̀	V:	see: look
	忽視		V:	overlook; ignore; neglect
21.	素	sù	SV:	plain; simple; ordinary
	因素		N:	factor
22.	械	syè	N:	implement,tool; instrument
	機械		N:	machine; mechanic
	機械化		V:	mechanize
23.	飼	sz̀	V/N:	feed/food
	飼料		N:	fodder

L.151註：

1. 俄(è)共	N:	Russian communists
2. 增產	VO:	increase production
3. 莫斯科 Mwòsz̄kē	N:	Moscow
4. 法新社	N:	French news agency (abbrev. of 法國新聞社)
5. 新聞社	N:	news agency
6. 蘇俄 Sū-è	N:	Soviet Russia
7. 通訊社	N:	news agency
8. 發出	V:	issue; send out
9. 公佈	V:	announce; make public
10. 必需	SV:	necessary: needed
11. 社會主義	N:	socialism
12. 程度	N:	degree; extent; standard
13. 有助於.....	Ph:	be helpful to.....

简体字练习

(一) 电导飞弹，洲际弹道飞弹，中程弹道飞弹，都有核子弹头．

(二) 发射飞弹有的用固体推进剂，有的用液体推进剂．

(三) 我们爱和平的国家要让征畧者知道我们的报复的力量，他们才不敢发动攻击．

(四) 苏联共产党中央委员会向农业工作人员发出呼吁．

(五) 该呼吁说：「谷类，肉类等的生产是目前社会主义建设中的急迫目的．」

VI. WRITING

A. Writing (characters 681-685)

陽 (阳) 擔 担 師 (师)

目 產 (产)

B. Radicals

1. ⻖ (plenty, 170) as in: 陽
2. 扌 (hand, 64) as in: 擔
3. 巾 (hapkin, 50) as in: 師
4. 目 (eye, 109) as in: 目
5. 生 (produce, 100) as in: 產

第一百五十二課

第一部 對話

兩棲部隊司令官王明跟參謀長李中,研究登陸的計劃.

王:我們這次的任務,是在敵人這個港口登陸,好跟在陸地上的部隊$\overset{\text{jyá}}{\text{夾}}$攻敵人.你接到關於敵人$\overset{\text{byān}}{\text{編}}$成單位的情報麼?

李:根據可靠的情報,敵人在這個港口一共有三團人.

王:都是些甚麼兵種?

李:一團步兵,一團裝甲兵,跟一團炮兵.

王:這些部隊的部$\overset{\text{shǔ}}{\text{署}}$怎麼樣?

李:真奇怪.他們三團人都整個集中在港口的左邊,港口的右邊完全暴$\overset{\text{lù}}{\text{露}}$了.

王:那麼我們就在港口的右邊登陸,你把登陸舟$\overset{\text{bwō}}{\text{波}}$計劃了麼?

李:我計劃第一批跟第二批都用十輛兩$\overset{\text{chī}}{\text{棲}}$

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chyānyǐn
牽引車,上去以後趕快建立灘頭堡,同時保護我們以後幾批登陸的部隊.

王: 第三四批怎麼樣?

李: 第三批到第六批可以派登陸舟,登陸艇,
bwó
登陸駁船上去.這些船可以往返運輸,盡量把登陸部隊送上去.

tī
王: 我們的後續梯隊,甚麼時候上去呢?

李: 要是我們前六批的部隊都上去了,那就
wěn
表示我們的灘頭堡已經很穩固了.我們
tī
可以用登陸艦把後續梯隊跟突擊補給品送上去.

王: 雖然敵人的兵力都集中在港口的左邊,我還不太放心.我想登陸以前,還是請護航的海軍用大炮轟擊敵人港口右邊的登陸地區.

李: 您說的很對.我們也可以請航空母艦的飛機去轟炸敵人的海岸.

王: 你剛才說到敵人有一個裝甲團.他們一

定會用衝(chūng)擊動作來突(tū)破我們的灘頭堡。

李：我們可以多派兩棲戰車，上去抵抗他們的裝甲部隊，也可以多預備些戰防武器，去破壞他們的戰車。

王：登陸的時候，敵人的炮兵也一定會對灘頭堡轟擊。我們也得請艦隊用大炮制壓他們的炮兵。

李：我們這次登陸部隊裏頭，有不少兩棲(chī)步兵，足夠應付他們那個步兵團的。

王：敵人還有甚麼可能行動我們沒研究的麼？

李：我看該討論的都討論了。我們這次在港口右邊登陸，敵人能不能防止，完全在他們的機動性怎麼樣。他們要把部隊從左邊調動到右邊來，得經過三十里的山路。我們可以用飛機，把港口左邊通到右邊的公路跟橋都破壞了。他們的增援一定到的很慢，就沒法子防止我們建立灘頭

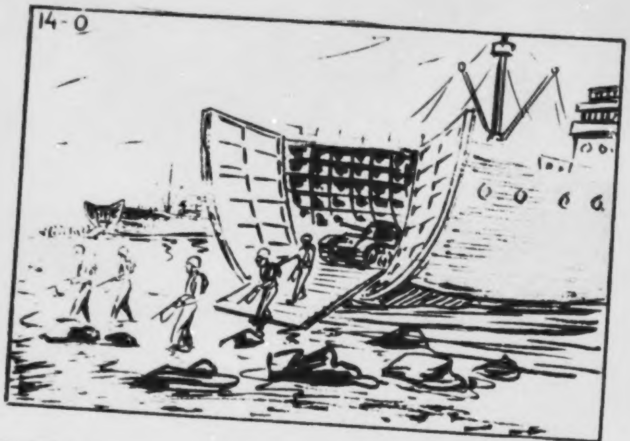
堡了.

王: 敵人的炮兵怎麼樣?

李: 根據我們的情報,敵人的炮兵,各種口徑的榴彈炮七十五公釐,一零五公釐,一五五公釐,八英寸到二百四十公釐的都有.還有各種火$\overset{\text{jyàn}}{\text{箭}}$跟飛彈.

王: 好吧.你把幾位指揮官叫進來給他們作戰命令吧.

14-0



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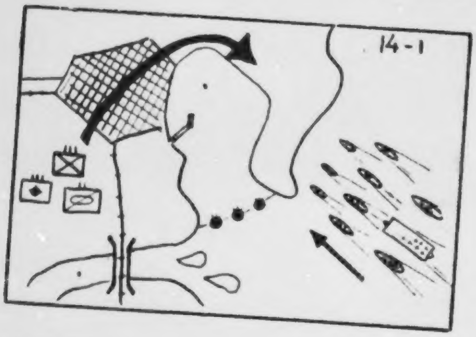

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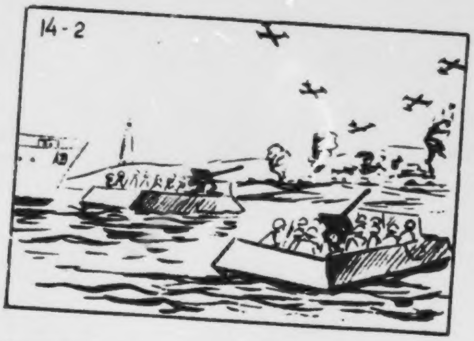

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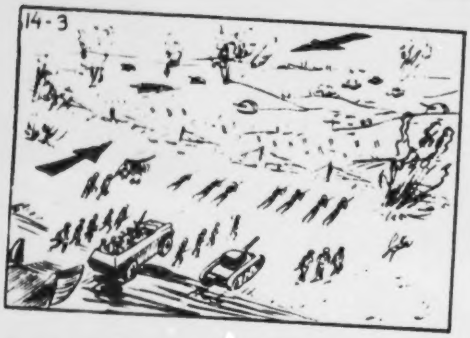

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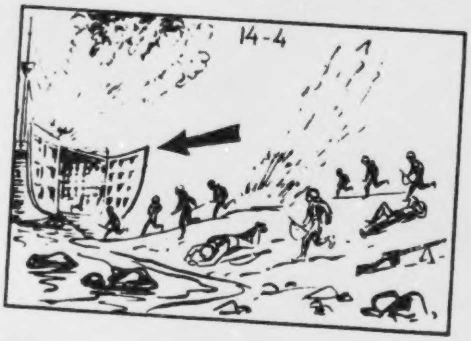

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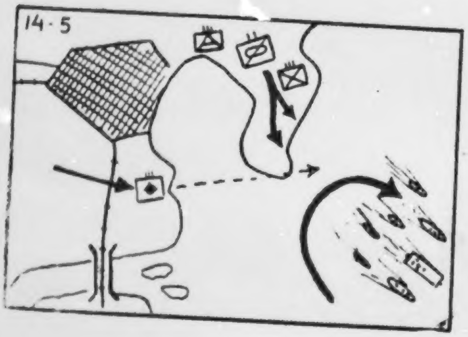

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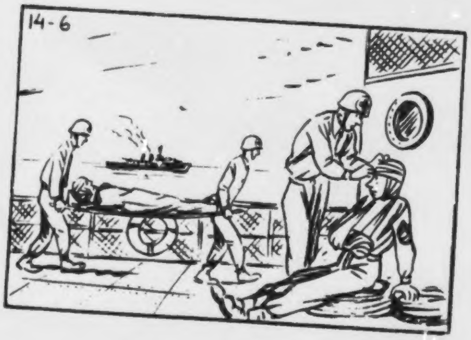

Translation, Basic Dialogue

The commander of the amphibious unit, Wáng Míng, studies landing plans with staff officer, Lǐ Míng.

Wáng: Our mission this time is to land on this harbor of the enemy in order to attack him together with our land forces. Have you received any intelligence report on enemy organization?

Lǐ: According to reliable intelligence reports, the enemy has three regiments at this harbor.

Wáng: What are the arms involved?

Lǐ: One infantry regiment, one armored regiment, and one artillery regiment.

Wáng: How are these regiments deployed?

Lǐ: It is strange that all three of their regiments are assembled on the left side of the harbor. The right side of the harbor is completely exposed.

Wáng: In that case, we will land on the right side of the harbor. Have you planned the landing waves?

Lǐ: I plan to use ten amphibious tractors in each of the first and second waves of the landing troops. They will establish a beachhead as soon as they have landed. In the meantime, they can give cover to following waves of troops that are landing.

Wáng: What about the third and fourth batches of landing troops?

Lǐ: We can send the third to the sixth batches with landing ships, landing crafts, and landing barges. These ships can run back and forth to transport all the landing troops.

Wáng: When will our following echelons land?

Lǐ: If all of our six batches have successfully landed, that would mean our beachhead is strong and stable. We can then use landing ships to send following echelons and assault supplies ashore.

Wáng: Although all the enemy strength is concentrated on the left side of the harbor, I still cannot rest assured. I feel that, before landing, we should ask our naval convoy to bombard the right side of the harbor.

Lǐ: You are right. We can also request carrier-based airplanes to bomb the enemy coast.

Wáng: You just mentioned that the enemy had one armored regiment. They will surely use shock action to break through our beachhead.

Lǐ: We can send more amphibious tanks to resist their armored troops. We can also prepare more anti-tank weapons to destroy their tanks.

Wáng: At the time of our landing, the enemy artillery will certainly bombard our beachhead. We have to request our fleet to neutralize their artillery.

Lǐ: Among our landing troops, we have many amphibious infantrymen. That would be sufficient to deal with their infantry regiment.

Wáng: Are there any other possible actions that the enemy might take which we have not studied?

Lǐ: I think we have discussed all we need to discuss. In the present landing, on the right side of the harbor, whether they can stop us or not, would depend upon the mobility of their troops. If they want to transfer their troops from the left to the right, they will have to go through thirty miles of mountain road. We can use planes to destroy all their highways and bridges between the left and the right sides of the harbor. Their reinforcement will most likely be delayed and will not be able to stop us from building the beachhead.

Wáng: How is the enemy artillery?

Lǐ: According to our intelligence report, the enemy artillery includes howitzers of different muzzle diameters: such as, the 75 mm, the 105 mm, and the 8 in. to 240 mm. They also have bazookas and guided missiles.

Wáng: Fine. You can call in the commanders and give them their orders.

第二部 生詞

Vocabulary

172.	byānchéngdānwèi	編成單位	N:	organization
173.	byǎushr̀	表示	V/N:	indicate, indication
174.	chūngjī dùngdzwò	衝擊動作	N:	shock action
175.	dēnglù dìchyū	登陸地區	N:	landing area
176.	dēnglùjōubwō	登陸舟波	N:	landing wave
177.	dēnglùjyàn	登陸艦	N:	landing ship
178.	dzúgòu	足夠	SV:	adequate
179.	gǎnkwài	趕快	V/CV:	hurry/ in a hurry
180.	gēnjyù	根據	Ph:	based upon
180.1	gēnjyùdì	根據地	N:	base
181.	hòusyù tīdwèi	後續梯隊	N:	following wave
182.	jànfáng wǔchì	戰防武器	N:	anti-tank weapon
183.	jìnlì	盡力	V:	to try one's best
184.	lyǎngchī bùbīng	兩棲步兵	N:	amphibious infantry
185.	lyǎngchī chyānyǐnchē	兩棲牽引車	N:	amphibious tractor
186.	shānlù	山路	N:	mountain road
187.	tūjī bǔjípǐn	突擊補給品	N:	assault supplies
188.	wǎngfǎn yùnshū	往返運輸	N:	shuttling (cargo)
189.	wěngù	穩固	SV:	stable
190.	yìngfù	應付	V:	to cope with

生詞練習

1. 第五特遣部隊的編成單位有步兵一個師砲兵一個營跟裝甲兵兩個營.
2. 紅的信號是表示攻擊前進.
3. 突擊部隊常常用衝擊動作攻擊敵人.
4. 登陸地區上空的空中優勢在我們手裏我們登陸就沒有多大問題了.
5. 登陸的時候因為船太多所以得分好幾個登陸舟波.
6. 登陸艦是登陸軍艦裏頭最大的一種.
7. 因為我們沒有足夠的補給所以還不能攻擊敵人.
8. 時候不早了你得趕快出動.
9. a 根據參二的情報敵人很可能在今天晚上攻擊我們.
   b. 西山是我們遊擊隊的根據地.
10. 陸軍第五師是這次反攻的後續梯隊.

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11. 第四團的戰防武器不夠需要增加.

12. 雖然我們的補給品不太多但是我們一定會盡力想法子補給你們.

13. 兩棲牽引車在登陸的時候非常有用

14. 那一帶都是山路所以不能用戰車攻擊敵人

15. 突擊補給品跟步兵補給品不太一樣

16. 因為中國的運輸軍艦不多所以他們得用往返運輸的法子運輸軍隊

17. 我們佔領那個小山的目的是為了穩固我們的陣地

18. 李師長已經派第四團去應付敵人的包翼了.

第三部　問題

(For instructor's classroom use)

1. 登陸的時候用不用兩棲牽引車？
2. 剛剛登陸的時候就可以派後續梯隊上去嗎？
3. 兩棲戰車跟普通戰車有甚麼不一樣？
4. 登陸的時候為甚麼需要往返運輸？
5. 兩棲步兵跟普通的步兵有甚麼不一樣？
6. 登陸艦跟登陸艇有甚麼不一樣？
7. 登陸地區的地形對登陸有沒有關係？
8. 甚麼是登陸舟波？
9. 登陸的時候突擊補給品沒到為甚麼不行？
10. 戰防武器有甚麼用？
11. 甚麼是衝擊動作？
12. 打仗的時候登陸部隊得跟海軍空軍協調嗎？
13. 甚麼是編成單位？
14. 打仗的時候情報都是根據諜報員的報

告嗎？

15. 打仗的時候為甚麼得有根據地？

16. 打仗的時候彈藥完全沒有了還能打下去嗎？

17. 打仗的時候彈藥完全沒有了得趕快補給嗎？

18. 有人請你吃飯的時候你盡量吃客氣嗎？

19. 一個學生得盡力學嗎？

20. 要是有人表示不喜歡你你還跟他作朋友嗎？

21. 要是前線不穩固是不是得想法子增援？

22. 你的錢足夠用嗎？

23. 打仗的時候司令官為甚麼常常跟參謀討論作戰計劃？

24. 應付俄國最好的法子是甚麼？

25. 防止敵人登陸最好的戰術是甚麼？

26. 走山路的時候開甚麼車最好？

27. 打仗的時候把整個的主力集中在一塊兒好不好？

28. 請你趕快告訴我這班有幾個人？

29. 討論的時候你喜歡表示你的意見嗎?

30. 應付一個問題應當先好好的想一想嗎?

31. 蓋一所房子得有一個穩固的基礎. 做一件大事也得有穩固的基礎嗎? 為甚麼?

IV Translation Exercise

1. Most of the *landing ships* used were gifts from the United States Navy.
2. Three days before the attack, *assault supplies* had already arrived at the base.
3. The enemy can be defeated only through *shock action*. Therefore let us keep everything a secret.
4. There were thousands of troops waiting in ships near the *landing area*.
5. He did not *indicate* whether he will go with us when we visit the school in Washington.
6. A *shuttle service* was kept going between the school and the railway station during the night.
7. During the night, it will take at least six hours to travel 12 miles of *mountainous roads*.
8. The *landing* was carried out *in waves* of three hundred men each. These *landing waves* were separated by intervals of half an hour.
9. There was *sufficient* food for 1200 men, women, and children; but only a mere three hundred needed the assistance of the Red Cross.
10. The teacher was unable to *cope with* the students' demands. So he resigned.
11. *Anti-tank weapons* were developed in the period just prior to the Second World War. Before that, the tank was unbeatable.
12. Sometimes, marines have been called the *amphibious infantry*. Do you think this is a good term (name)?
13. Please *try your best* to help him. He has really suffered a lot during the past few years.
14. If everybody has food to eat, and nobody has to worry about clothing, it will not be hard to have a *stable* local government.

15. After the initial landing, the following wave was quick in reaching the shore.

16. Based upon the report of the staff officers, they decided to wait for another week before they carry out the landing.

17. Amphibious tractors are very useful during the latter part of a landing.

18. The organization of the army has been changed recently. I wonder what it is at the present time.

19. When he heard that the general was coming, he left the camp in a hurry.

20. He exerted his best effort in studying, because he wanted to get something out of the school he is now attending.

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第五部 新聞

(一)

韓(Hán)私人存款
已被凍結
總值近九千萬美元

〔美聯社漢城十六日電〕 韓國軍人政府今天宣佈一項嚴厲的措施凍結了約值八千九百萬美元的私人銀行存款,將用作投資目的以促進工業發展.

今天的新法令自明(十七)日起生效. 根據此項法令被凍結的存款將投資在一所由政府經營的公司. 年利為百分之十五.

凡銀行存款達三萬韓元(三十美元)的賬戶均受新措施的影響. 凍結辦法共分七級. 存款愈大的賬戶凍結的部分將愈大.

此項措施剛好在幣制改革後一星期公佈. 根據此項改革所有貯存銀行裏的舊貨幣「圓」都被凍結. 僅能提取小額新貨幣「圓」作為生活費用.

(二) 生字:

1.	私	sž	SV:	selfish
	私人		N:	private person; individual
2.	款(欵)	kwǎn	N:	an amount of money;an item; an article or sub-article of a document
	存款		N:	deposit(money in a bank)
3.	凍	dùng	V:	freeze
	凍結		V:	freeze
4.	值	jŕ	V/N/SV:	be worth/value,worth/worth-while
5.	投	tóu	V:	cast; throw: plunge
6.	資	dž	N:	property;wealth;valuables; fees
	投資		VO/N:	invest/investment
7.	銀	yín	N:	silver
	銀行	(háng)	N:	bank
8.	效	syàu	N:	effect
	生效		VO:	be or become effective
9.	凡	fán	LW/A:	all, every
			SV:	common
10.	賬	jàng	N:	account
	賬户		N:	account
11.	均	jyūn	LW/A:	all (literary word similar to 都)
12.	幣	bì	N:	money, coin
	幣制		N:	monetary system (abb.for 貨幣制度)
	貨幣		N:	money, currency
13.	貯	jù	V:	store, hoard
	貯存		V:	store
14.	僅	jǐn	LW/A:	only, just, merely

L.152 註:

1.	韓	Hán	N:	one name of the Republic of Korea; a surname
2.	圓(元)	ywán	N:	dollar
3.	用作		V:	use as
4.	漢城	Hàn	PW:	Seoul
5.	軍人政府		N:	government dominated by military people: military junta
6.	法	fǎ	N:	law; statuate; act
	法令		N:	law; decree; order
7.	促進		V:	promote; expedite
8.	自……起		Ph:	from.....on, starting from..
9.	所		N:	measure for building, business firm etc.
10.	經營		V:	manage, operate
11.	年利		N:	annual interest
12.	費用		N:	expense; expenditure

文言字:

1.	均	jyūn	A:	both, all (similar to 都)
1.1	早晚均可			anytime will do
1.2	母子均安			both mother and child are safe
2.	僅	jǐn	A:	only; just; merely
2.1	僅五人			only five persons
2.2	不僅有用			not just useful
2.3	此次僅少數人參加			only a small number of people participated this time.
3.	凡	fán	A:	all, every
3.1	凡擬參加者請早作準備			

All those who want to participate please make an early preparation.

简体字练习

(一) 我们这次的任务是在敌人这个港口登陆, 跟在陆地上的部队夹攻敌人.

(二) 我们的滩头堡稳固了以后, 可以用登陆舰把后续梯队跟突击补给品送上去.

(三) 韓国軍人政府宣佈一项严厉措施冻结私人存款用作投资促进工业发展.

(四) 此项措施刚好在币制改革后一星期公佈.

(五) 我们已经把敌人港口左边儿通到右边儿的公路跟桥都破坏了.

VI. WRITING

A. Writing (characters 686-690)

審 班 破

(审)

縣 設

(县)

B. Radicals

1. 宀 (roof, 40) as in: 審
2. 玉 (jade, 96) as in: 班
3. 石 (stone, 112) as in: 破
4. 糸 (silk, 120) as in: 縣
5. 言 (words, 149) as in: 設

C. Dictionary Drill

Radicals No.1 to 71 (excluding the 60 previously introduced)

No.	Name	Radical	English Meaning	Examples
1	yi-héng	一	one	且, 下, 不, 世
2	yí-shù	丨	down stroke	中
3	yi-tiĕn	丶	a point	丸
4	yì-p'iĕh	丿	left stroke	乎, 乃
5	yǐ	乙	bent	乞, 也
6	chüéh	亅	hooked	事
7	liăng-héng	二	two	五, 云, 些, 亞
8	t'óu	亠	cover	亦
10	jén	儿	walking man	元, 兆, 兔
11	jù	入	enter	入, 內, 全
12	pā	八	eight	八, 公, 典
13	sān-tào-k'uàng hsià-ch'üàh	冂	border	再, 冊, 冒
14	t'ū-pǎo-kài-erh	冖	to cover	冥
15	liăng-tiĕn-shuǐ-erh	冫	ice	冬, 冷
16	chī	几	table	凡, 凱, 凰
17	k'ăn	凵	receptacle	凶, 凸
20	pāo	勹	wrap	包, 勿
21	pǐ	匕	spoon	北
22	sān-tào-k'uàng yù-ch'üĕh	匚	basket	匠
23	sān-tào-k'uàng shàng-héng	匸	box	匹
24	shíh	十	ten	十, 南, 博, 午
25	pǔ	卜	to divine	占
26	yìng-ĕrh-tāo	卩, 㔾, ⺋	seal	卯, 危, 印
27	p'iēn-ch'ăng-erh	厂	cliff	原
28	szū	厶	private	去, 參

No.	Name	Radical	English Meaning	Example
33	shìh	士	scholar	士, 壽
34	chìh	夂	follow	夆
35	suī	夊	walk	夏
36	hsī	夕	evening	夕, 外, 夜
41	ts'ùn	寸	inch	寸, 寺, 對
42	hsiǎo	小	small	小, 少, 尚
43	wāng	尢, 兀, 尤, 尣	lame	尤, 就
45	ch'è	屮	sprout	屯
47	ch'uān	巛, 巜, 川	stream	川, 巡, 巢, 州
48	kūng	工	work	工, 巨, 左
49	chǐ	己	self	己, 巴, 巽
51	kān	干	shield	干, 年, 幹
52	yāo	幺	tiny	幺, 幼, 幽, 幾
54	yǐn	廴	move on	廻
55	kǔng	廾	join hands	弊
56	yì	弋	dart	式
58	héng-shān	彐, 彑, ⺕	pig's head	彖, 彙
59	sān-p'iěh-erh	彡	feathery	彩, 影
63	hù	户	door	户, 扇
65	chīh	支	branch,prop	支, 攲
67	wén	文	literature	文, 斐
68	tǒu	斗	peck	斗, 斜
69	chīn	斤	axe	斤, 斧, 斬
70	fāng	方	square	方, 放, 旁
71	wú	无, 旡	not	旣

1. Exercise: Identify the radicals and **find** from dictionary Wade-Giles romanization and meaning for the following characters:

	Radical	Wade-Giles Romanization	**Meaning**
並			
串			
主			
久			
亂			
亶			
凍			
匈			
半			
厭			
光			
多			
尋			
兪			
平			
新			
兼			
料			
區			
彭			
建			
却			
房			
族			

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2. Home Work: Identify the radicals, and find from dictionary Wade-Giles romanization and meaning for the following characters:

	Radical	Wade-Giles Romanization	Meaning
克			
印			
壹			
够			
乳			
廷			
凉			
所			
弑			
施			
亭			
巢			
彰			
巧			
凹			
弄			
匯			
卹			
斯			
升			
幻			
廚			
卒			
共			

第一百五十三課

現代戰爭(二)

第一部 對話

中國國防部參謀李和,接着跟老百姓王中,談現代戰爭的武器.

王:前天我們談現代戰爭.今天再繼續談一談好不好?

李:好你有甚麼問題?

王:既然$\overset{\text{hé}}{\text{核}}$子武器發展得這麼利害,地面的兵力就不必注重了.

李:不對.地面的兵力還是很重要.只有砲火沒有足夠的地面兵力,不能$\overset{\text{dzǔ}}{\text{阻}}$止敵人的前進.像中共所用人海戰術是一個很好的$\overset{\text{lì}}{\text{例}}$子.

王:我聽說各國也$\overset{\text{jī}}{\text{積}}$極在發展化學武器為甚麼呢?

李: 化學武器比炸彈還要利害.

王: 化學武器在第一次世界大戰已經用過,一定很利害吧?

李: 相當利害.可是用毒(dú)氣攻擊,風向,溫度,地形都很有關係.條件不合適就不一定有効(syàu).

王: 並且也有法子防護(hù).

李: 對了.可以用防毒(dú)面具防毒(dú)衣防護.

王: 我也聽說細菌(jyun)武器也在發展着.細菌(jyùn)武器是不是很可怕?

李: 細菌(jyùn)戰真可怕.傳染(rǎn)病的細菌(jyùn)散佈了以後,不但是軍隊得很利害的傳染(rǎn)病.老百姓特別是小孩子都受傳染(rǎn).情形一定很嚴(yán)重.

王: 除了人以外,別的東西會不會受影響?

李: 用細菌(jyùn)作戰,不但是人得病,動物,牲畜(chù)跟粮(lyáng)食,也一樣受影響.

王: $\overset{\text{lyáng}}{\text{粮}}$食怎麼受影響?

李: 比方說有一種細$\overset{\text{jyùn}}{\text{菌}}$,對米或是$\overset{\text{mài}}{\text{麥}}$子有害. 用了以後那個地區的收成就可能完全沒有了.

王: 動物也很怕細$\overset{\text{jyùn}}{\text{菌}}$的傳$\overset{\text{rǎn}}{\text{染}}$吧?

李: 動物比人還麻煩.又不知道採取衛生的辦法,自然是更吃虧.

王: 細$\overset{\text{jyùn}}{\text{菌}}$戰是最不人道的.雖然各國都在準備,幸虧用的時候兩方面都吃虧,也許他們就不會隨便用了.

李: 我也這樣想也這麼希望.

王: 用$\overset{\text{dú}}{\text{毒}}$氣作戰叫化學戰.用細$\overset{\text{jyùn}}{\text{菌}}$作戰這種戰術跟技術叫生物戰.用原子武器作戰的戰術叫甚麼呢?

李: 叫放射戰.

王: 化,生,放,(CBR)軍官就是担任這三種職務麼?

李: 對了.在師以下,比較小部隊中,担任這種

職務的軍官,叫化生放軍官.

王: 原子,毒氣跟細菌(jyùn)武器是可以防禦的麼?

李: 只要我們有這方面的知識,就可以有効(syàu)的防禦.

王: 防空洞很有用吧?

李: 人們聽到警報就得跑到防空洞,或是地下室去.

王: 這些知識真重要,每一個老百姓都應當知道.

李: 對了,有了這些知識就可以避免很多損(swǔn)失.

Translation, Basic Dialogue

Staff officer, Lǐ Hé, of the Chinese Ministry of Defense continues his talk with civilian, Wáng Jūng, on weapons used in modern warfare.

Wáng: Day before yesterday we talked about modern warfare. Shall we continue our talk today?

Lǐ: Good. Do you have any questions?

Wáng: Since the nuclear weapons that have been developed are so powerful, ground forces should no longer be stressed.

Lǐ: No, that is not correct. Ground forces are still very important. If you have only fire power but not enough ground forces, then you still cannot stop the enemy's advance. The human sea tactics used by the Chinese Communists is a good example.

Wáng: I heard that all countries are also positively developing chemical weapons. Why is this?

Lǐ: Chemical weapons are more powerful than bombs.

Wáng: Chemical weapons were already used in the First World War. It must have been terrible.

Lǐ: It was terrible. But when poisonous gases are used in an attack, the wind direction, the temperature, and the terrain should all be taken into consideration. If conditions are not right, poison gases can't be effective.

Wáng: Furthermore, there are ways to protect against them.

Lǐ: Right. Protective masks, protective clothing can be used for protection.

Wáng: Bacteriological weapons are also being developed. Are these very horrible?

Lǐ: Bacteriological weapons are very horrible. After germs of contagious diseases are spread, not only will soldiers catch the diseases, but civilians, especially children, are subject to contamination. The situation is very serious.

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Wáng: Besides human beings, would other things be affected?

Lǐ: Fighting a war with germs means not only will human beings catch diseases but even animals and foodstuff will be affected.

Wáng: How can foodstuff be affected?

Lǐ: For instance, there is a kind of germ which is harmful to plant life, such as rice or wheat. If it is used in one region, then the crops of that region would be damaged.

Wáng: I presume that animals can also be affected.

Lǐ: It is more troublesome for animals than for human beings. Since they cannot take any sanitary measures, naturally they will suffer more.

Wáng: Bacteriological warfare is most inhuman. Although each country is preparing bacteriological weapons, they know fortunately when it is used, both sides will suffer. Perhaps they won't be using it carelessly.

Lǐ: I hope so.

Wáng: Fighting with poisonous gases is called chemical warfare. Fighting with bacteria is called biological warfare. What is fighting with atomic weapons called?

Lǐ: It is called radiological warfare.

Wáng: Are the CBR officers in charge of these duties?

Lǐ: That is right. In a small unit, below the division level, officers in charge of these duties are called CBR officers.

Wáng: Is there any defense against the atomic, chemical, and bacteriological weapons?

Lǐ: As long as we have such knowledge, we would have effective defense.

Wáng: Are air raid shelters very useful?

Lǐ: When people hear air raid alarms, they will have to go into shelters or basements.

Wáng: This knowledge is very important. Every civilian should know it.

Lǐ: That is right. We can avoid some casualties when we have this knowlege.

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第二部 生詞

Vocabulary

191.	chwánrǎn bìng	傳染病	N:	contagious disease
191.1	chwánrǎn	傳染	V:	to catch (disease)
192.	fángdúyī	防毒衣	N:	protective clothing (anti-poisonous gas)
193.	fánghù	防護	V/N:	to prevent, prevention
194.	fángkūngdùng	防空洞	N:	airraid shelter
195.	fàngshèjàn	放射戰	N:	radiological warfare
196.	fēngsyàng	風向	N:	wind direction
197.	jījí	積極	SV:	positively, aggressively
198.	jǐngbàu	警報	N:	air-raid alarm
199.	dzǔjř	阻止	V:	to stop
200.	hwàshēngfàng jyūngwān	化生放軍官	N:	CBR officer
201.	hwàsywé wǔchì	化學武器	N:	chemical weapon
202.	sànbù	散佈	V:	spread, distribute
203.	shēngchù	牲畜	N:	animal
204.	shōuchéng	收成	N:	harvest
205.	syìjyùn wǔchì	細菌武器	N:	bacteriological weapons
205.1	syìjyùn	細菌	N:	bacteria
206.	tyáujyàn	條件	N:	conditions
207.	wēndù	溫度	N:	temperature
208.	yǒuhài	有害	SV:	harmful

生詞練習

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1. a. 避免傳染病最好的法子是打預防針.

b. 傷風最容易傳染.

2. 聯合國不能阻止世界各國對化學武器的發展.

3. 防護細菌武器比防護炸彈難得多.

4. 在戰時防空洞或是地下室造的越多越好.

5. 防毒衣跟防毒面具都是防護毒氣用的.

6. 現代的戰爭已經變成放射戰了.

7. 風向對於化學戰的影響很大.

8. 很多人都覺得躲警報是一件最麻煩的事.

9. 化生放軍官是担任化學生物跟原子放射武器的軍官.

10. 世界各國對於化學武器都非常注重.

11. 我們要是不積極攻擊敵人就會被敵人

打敗了.

12. 我們得積極阻止傳染病細菌的散佈.

13. 牲畜跟人一樣的容易受細菌的傳染.

14. 今年的收成特別豐富.

15. a. 細菌武器跟化學武器都是很可怕的武器.

b. 到處都有細菌所以我們得隨時隨地的小心.

16. 敵人們無條件的向我們投降了.

17. 不冷不熱的溫度最舒服.

18. 我們不應當做對社會有害的事.

第三部 問題

(For instructor's classroom use)

1. 有了核子武器為甚麼地面的兵力還是很重要？
2. 為甚麼各國都在積極的發展化學武器？
3. 用毒氣攻擊敵人得先有甚麼條件？
4. 防禦毒氣有甚麼法子？
5. 細菌武器很可怕嗎？為甚麼？
6. 細菌戰除了對人有影響以外還對甚麼有影響？
7. 怎麼對糧食有害？
8. 動物為甚麼比人更怕細菌的傳染？
9. 既然各國都對細菌戰有準備為甚麼都不敢用？
10. 用毒氣作戰叫甚麼戰？
11. 用原子武器作戰叫甚麼戰？
12. 用細菌作戰叫甚麼戰？
13. 甚麼是化生放軍官？

14. 毒氣,細菌,跟原子武器是可以防禦的嗎?怎麼防禦?

15. 防空洞有甚麼重要?

16. 你覺得一個人做事應當有積極的態度嗎?

17. 請你告訴我一個最簡單的知道風向的法子.

18. 美國每年的收成都有多的嗎?要是有多的都作甚麼用?

19. 咳嗽是傳染病嗎?為甚麼?

20. 你作不作對人有害的事?為甚麼?

21. 這個地方的溫度變的很快嗎?

22. 人的眼睛看得見細菌嗎?為甚麼?

23. 愛一個朋友是應當沒有條件的嗎?為甚麼?

24. 請你說一說牲畜包括些甚麼?

25. 美國的軍隊現在散佈在全世界嗎?

26. 防空洞可以抵抗普通炸彈的轟炸.可是

原子彈呢？

27. 空軍可以阻止敵人陸軍的進攻麼？為甚麼？

28. 請你告訴我用甚麼法子防護敵人用毒氣進攻？

29. 收成的時候多半是甚麼時候？

30. 對沒有飯吃的人我們應當散佈些甚麼？

31. 喝酒跟抽煙都是有害的，為甚麼人還要那麼作？

IV Translation Exercise

1. During the Second World War, most of the air-raid shelters were built into the sides of the hills. They were very useful.
2. Disease bacteria are spread by human beings, animals, and the wind.
3. When wind direction had been determined, the children knew in which direction they must fly their planes.
4. Sometimes animals are more clever than human beings. They also work much harder.
5. Protective covering against poisonous gas was used during the First World War, but it was not very necessary.
6. Communicable diseases must be reported to the government. Otherwise they would spread all over the country very rapidly.
7. We must be aggressive in controlling the spread of diseases. It would not do to be careless.
8. Chemical weapons include various types of gases. They also include other chemicals that can be used against the enemy.
9. They tried to prevent him from going to see that man. But he would not listen to them.
10. During years of bad harvest, many people in the country will have to go hungry.
11. In winter the temperature in that area drops to zero degrees. It is very cold.
12. Under what conditions will you go along with us to help make the trip a success?
13. Bacteriological weapons are considered as inhumane. That is why they still have not been used.
14. The enemy used some bacteriological agent (object) to infect people in our rear areas.
15. The CBR Officer must have knowledge about chemical, bacteriological, and radiological sciences.

16. When they heard the air-raid alarm, most people ran into the shelters that have been built under the city walls.

17. Smoking is harmful to the body if you do it too often. What about drinking?

18. Hospitals are evenly distributed throughout the city. You can reach one in ten minutes from any part of the city.

19. Radiological warfare will certainly be used in the 21st century against the enemy.

20. Three harvests a year is not very common in that part of the country, on account of weather conditions.

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第五部 新聞

(一) 蛙人英雄周(Jōu)志(jr̀)發 昨與高秀(Syòu)英(yīng)結婚

〔軍聞社潮(Cháu)州(jōu)七日電〕曾在八二三炮戰期間防守金門前線擔任某部蛙人隊隊長建立了很多功勞的國軍戰鬥英雄周(Jōu)志(jr̀)發上尉今天在此與高秀(Syòu)英(yīng)小姐結婚. 他們的婚禮於今日中午十二時假屏(Píng)東潮州國民學校舉行. 南部某軍團司令代表陸軍總司令劉(Lyóu)安琪(chí)上將證婚,並祝福他們白頭偕老建立美滿的家庭;又勉勵周(Jōu)上尉今後要更加努力為國家建立更大的功勞.

周(Jōu)上尉服務的單位的長官,同事,地方機關的首長和新娘新郎的親戚朋友很多人今天均曾前往觀禮道賀.

(二) 生字:

1.	蛙	wā	N:	frog
	蛙人		N:	frogman
	蛙人隊		N:	frogman group or team
2.	雄	syúng	N/SV:	male/virile; strong
	英雄		N:	hero
3.	炮		N:	artillery
	炮戰		N/V:	gun battle/fight with artillery
4.	守	shǒu	V:	guard;protest;keep;maintain; hold on
	防守		V:	defend
5.	某	mǒu	LW:	a certain
	某部		N:	a certain unit or section
6.	鬥	dòu	V:	fight
	戰鬥		V/N:	fight/fighting; combat
7.	尉	wèi	N:	a military official
	上尉		V:	captain(army),lieutenant(navy)
8.	團		N:	group;corps;regiment
	軍團		N:	army corps
9.	祝	jù	V:	wish; bless; pray; invoke
10.	福	fú	N:	happiness, good fortune
	祝福		VO:	bless; invoke a blessing
11.	偕	jyē	V:	accompany; be together with
	白頭偕老		Ph:	grow old together
12.	庭	tíng	N:	court;hall;courtyard;house
	家庭		N:	family

L.153	法庭		N:	court (justice)
13.	勉	myǎn	V:	urge;constrain;exert oneself
	勉勵		V:	urge; encourage; arouse
14.	首	shǒu	N:	head
	首長	jǎng	N:	head (of an office)
15.	娘	nyáng	N:	a girl; woman; mother; wife
	新娘		N:	bride
16.	郎	láng	N:	young gentleman
	新郎		N:	bridegroom
17.	戚	chī	N:	relatives by marriage
	親戚		N:	relatives
18.	賀	hè	V:	congratulate
	道賀		V:	congratulate

註：

1.	周志發	Jōu jr̀fā	N:	(name of a man)
2.	高秀英	Gāu syòuyīng	N:	(name of a woman)
3.	軍聞社		N:	military news agency
4.	潮州	Cháu jōu	N:	Ch'áo chōu (name of a place)
5.	金門		PW/N:	Quemoy (Golden Gate)
6.	隊長	dwèijǎng	N:	captain or leader of a team
7.	功勞		N:	credit;merit;worthy service
8.	國軍		N:	nationalist forces
9.	假		V/SV:	borrow;supposing;avail of.../ false

10.	屏東	píng	N:	P'íngtung(county in Taiwan)
11.	國民學校		N:	public school
12.	司令		N:	commander
	總司令		N:	commander-in-chief
13.	劉安琪	Lyóu chí	N:	Liú An-ch'í
14.	上將	jyàng	N:	general, admiral
15.	今後		N:	from now on;henceforth;hereafter
16.	更加		A:	even more
17.	單位		N:	unit
18.	在……期間		Ph:	during the period of.....
19.	長官		N:	superior officer or official
20.	地方機關		N:	local agencies, organizations
21.	前往		V:	go to.....
22.	觀禮		VO:	observe or watch a ceremony
23.	美滿		SV:	perfect: superb

文言字:

1.	某	mǒu	N:	a certain; such:
1.1	某年某月某日			(on) such and such a date
1.2	你知道某某人麼?			Do you know such and such a person?
2.	假	jyǎ	V:	borrow: suppose: avail of...

第一次世界大戰之初德軍嘗假道比國進入法國

At the beginning of the first World War the German troops entered France via Belgium.

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简体字练习

(一) 请你继续谈各国积极发展核子武器跟化学武器的情形.

(二) 用毒气攻击,风向,温度,地形,都很有关系;条件不合适就不一定有効.

(三) 用细菌作战,人,动物,粮食.都一样受影响.人要是没有防御的知识,也不知道卫生的办法就吃亏了.

(四) 今日某蛙人队队长,国軍战斗英雄,周上尉与高小姐在潮州国民学校举行婚礼.

(五) 周上尉服务的单位的长官,同事,地方机关的首长和新娘新郎的亲戚朋友均来观礼道贺.

VI. WRITING

A. Writing (characters 691-695)

物 銅 私

立 岸

B. Radicals

1. 牜 (ox, 93) as in: 物
2. 金 (metal, 167) as in: 銅
3. 禾 (grain, 115) as in: 私
4. 立 (erect, 117) as in: 立
5. 山 (mountain,46) as in: 岸

第一百五十四課

第一部 對話

第一師王師長,開了一個記者招待會,跟記者趙,錢,孫,李,報告敵軍登陸失敗的經過.

王:今天招待各位跟各位談談,這次敵軍登陸失敗的經過.各位有甚麼問題請隨便問.

趙:敵軍這次登陸,失敗最大的原故是甚麼?

王:敵軍這次失敗,最大的原故是因為我們的戰畧有$\overset{\text{shēn}}{\text{伸}}\overset{\text{swō}}{\text{縮}}$性.

錢:您可以給我們把這一點,說清楚一點麼?

王:我們早就知道敵人要登陸,我們沒把兵力分$\overset{\text{sàn}}{\text{散}}$.把兵力都集中在城的左邊.敵人在那兒登陸,我們就往那兒增援.

孫:這個戰畧有甚麼好處呢?

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王: 好處是有伸縮(shēn swō)性.不必去估(gù)計敵人登陸的地方.省得兵力分散(sàn)需要兵力的時候,沒有兵力可以調動.

李: 這個戰畧很好,可是敵人要是很快的建立了灘頭堡,我們的增援不是來不及麼?

王: 這一點我們早研究過了.第一,這個港口的交通很方便.國家公路,州公路跟縣公路多極了.又都是鋪路.從城的左邊,調動軍隊到海岸隨便甚麼地方,都很方便.

趙: 防守港口的軍隊,在海灘上有甚麼防禦工事麼?

王: 我們在海灘那兒都有雙層(tséng)的鐵絲網跟地雷.海灘後面有森(sēn)林,裏頭我們做了很多掩(yǎn)體跟重掩蓋(yǎn gài)掩(yǎn)體.敵人登陸以後,很不容易切斷我們的交通路線.

錢: 我們的通信連絡怎麼樣?

王: 我們的通信連絡很好,那兒都有電話線.

無線電也很多.中央跟兩翼後方的連絡.
一點問題也沒有.

孫:我們在海灘後頭的森林,有沒有步兵在
　　　　jywé
那兒挖掘?

　sēn　　　　　　　　　　　　jywé
王:在森林裏頭,有兩營步兵在那兒挖掘.他們
　　　　jywé hau
很早就把掘壕的準備做好了.

李:您這次攻擊登陸的敵軍,也是用步兵麼?

王:我這次就用步兵防守海灘.逆襲的時候,
我用了一個騎兵中隊,用戰車自動推進
炮,攻擊登陸的敵人.

李:敵人建立灘頭堡了沒有?

　　　　　　　　　　　　sēn
王:沒有.敵人一登陸剛到海灘跟森林交界
的地方,就被我們打回去了.

　　　　　　chè
趙:敵人那時候就撤退了麼?

　　　　chè
王:沒有立刻撤退.他們正在等他們登陸舟
波,後頭的幾批登陸.可是我們的裝甲部
隊已經開始攻擊,他們守不住海灘,只有

開始轉進運動,坐登陸船撤(chè)退了.

錢:敵人撤(chè)退的時候損失大不大?

王:他們撤(chè)退的太忙,兵器裝備戰車都留在海灘上.那時候海的水流很快,他們人員損失了十分之四,還有不少登陸舟,登陸艇跟登陸駁(bwó)船,被我們炸壞了.

孫:您想敵軍最近還會登陸麼?

王:這次他們吃了很大的虧,最近恐怕不會再來了.

Translation, Basic Dialogue

The First Disision's Commander Wáng holds a press conference and briefs the reporters, Jàu, Chyán, Swūn, and Lǐ on the failure of the enemy's landing attempt.

Wáng: Today I invited you gentlemen here to talk about events leading to the enemy landing attempt that failed. If you have any questions, please don't hesitate to ask me.

Jàu: What was the main cause of the enemy's failure this time?

Wáng: The main cause of his failure is that our strategy has flexibility.

Chyán: Can you elaborate on this please?

Wáng: We knew all along that the enemy would land. We did not disperse our forces. We assembled our strength on the left of the city. Wherever the enemy landed, we would send reinforcements to that place.

Swūn: What is the advantage of this strategy?

Wáng: The advantage is flexibility. We do not have to forecast where the enemy lands and thus disperse our strength. If we had, we would not have been able to use it when we needed it.

Lǐ: This strategy is good. But, if the enemy could have established their beachhead repidly, we would not have had time to reinforce our troops.

Wáng: As to this point, we have already studied it. First, communications at the harbor are very convenient. There are many national highways, state highways, and county highways which are all paved. Transferring troops from the left side ofthe city to any place along the seacoast is very convenient.

Jàu: What defense works do harbor defense troops have on the beach?

Wáng: We had double-lined barbed wire entanglements and land mines on the beach. Behind the beach there is a forest where we had many emplacements and bunkers.

It was very difficult for the enemy to cut off our communication lines after they landed.

Chyán: How were our signal communications?

Wáng: Our signal communications are very good. We have telephone lines and radios everywhere. There is no problem at all communicating between the rear and the two flanks.

Swún: Do we have infantrymen digging in behind the forest?

Wáng: We have two battalions digging in the forest. They had all trenches prepared.

Lǐ: Did you also use infantry to attack the enemy's landing troops?

Wáng: I only used infantry to defend the beach. I used one squadron to counterattack and a self-propelled artillery unit to attack the landing enemy.

Lǐ: Did the enemy establish a beachhead?

Wáng: No. As soon as the enemy landed and reached the area between the beach and the border of the forest, they were forced back.

Jāu: Did the enemy then retreat?

Wáng: They did not retreat immediately. They were waiting for the last few batches of their landing wave to land. However, our armored troops had already started attacking them. They could not hold the beach, but made a retrograde movement and retreated on their landing ships.

Chyán: Did the enemy suffer great losses while retreating?

Wáng: They were in such a hurry to withdraw that they left all weapons, equipment, and tanks on the beach. The current in the sea was very swift at that time; their casualties were about forty percent. Many landing ships, landing craft, and landing barges were destroyed.

Swún: Do you think that enemy troops would land again in the near future?

Wáng: They have suffered greatly this time, so I feel they won't come again.

第二部 生詞

Vocabulary

209.	chíbīng jūngdwèi	騎兵中隊	N:	squadron (armored)
210.	chyēdwàn	切斷	V:	cut
211.	díjyūn	敵軍	N:	enemy troops
212.	dyànhwàsyàn	電話線	N:	telephone lines, wire
213.	fēnsàn	分散	V:	disperse
214.	gū ji	估計	V:	estimate
215.	jìjě jāudàihwèi	記者招待會	N:	press conference
215.1	jìjě	記者	N:	reporter
216.	gwójyā gūnglù	國家公路	N:	national highway
216.1	jōu gūnglù	州公路	N:	state highway
216.2	syàn gūnglù	縣公路	N:	county highway
217.	jwǎnjìn yùndùng	轉進運動	N:	retrograde movement
217.1	jwǎnjìn	轉進	V:	retrograde
218.	jywéháu	掘壕	V:	entrench
218.1	jywé	掘	V:	to dig
219.	pūlù	鋪路	VO:	pave a road
219.1	pū	鋪	V:	to pave
220.	sēnlín	森林	N:	forest (dense)
221.	shēnswōsyìng	伸縮性	N:	flexibility
222.	shwāngtséng	雙層	N:	double lines
223.	shwěilyóu	水流	N:	current
224.	tūngsyìn lyánlwò	通信聯絡	N:	signal communication
225.	wā jywé	挖掘	V:	dig in

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生詞練習

1. 作戰的時候步兵得自己掘壕.
2. 第四團已經挖掘了一條很長的壕溝.
3. 美國的公路分國家公路州公路跟縣公路三種.
4. 在中國鋪路的工作不是完全用機器作的.
5. 中國的東北部森林最多.
6. 通信兵的工作包括架電話綫跟修理電話綫.
7. 因為敵人的鐵絲網是雙層的所以最不容易破壞.
8. 這次我們的轉進運動非常有効很成功.
9. 王司令官昨天下午舉行記者招待會.
10. 張先生是一個從美國來的記者請你好好的招待他.
11. 我們佔領這個地方以後可以攻擊也可

以防禦有很大的伸縮性.

12. 李中尉把他這次作戰的經過報告了他的司令官了.

13. 這次攻擊敵人以前我們得先分散他們的兵力.

14. 今天張先生招待幾位騎兵中隊的弟兄們吃晚飯.

15. 敵軍的兵力都集中在我們的左邊兒.

16. 他估計這次敵人受的損失比我們的多一倍.

17. 在水流很快的河裏游泳是一件非常危險的事.

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第三部 問題

(For instructor's classroom use)

1. 登陸的時候為甚麼得注意登陸地點的水流？
2. 打仗的時候掘壕有甚麼用？
3. 打仗的時候要是敵人在小山後頭挖掘你怎麼辦？
4. 甚麼是州公路？
5. 美國有多少州？
6. 甚麼是縣公路？
7. 美國每州都有一樣多的縣嗎？
8. 甚麼是國家公路？
9. 鋪路是甚麼樣兒的路？
10. 為甚麼一個國家得有森林？
11. 美國北邊跟那國交界？
12. 打仗的時候把敵人的電話線切斷有甚麼好處？
13. 打仗的時候把敵人的交通路線切斷有

甚麼好處？

14. 雙層的鐵絲網有甚麼好處？

15. 地雷有甚麼用？

16. 騎兵中隊是不是用馬？

17. 打仗的時候為甚麼通信連絡很要緊？

18. 甚麼是轉進運動？

19. 進攻的時候要是損失太大為甚麼得轉進？

20. 打仗的時候開記者招待會有甚麼用？

21. 記者做些甚麼事情？

22. 招待朋友有甚麼好處？

23. 打仗的時候伸縮性為甚麼很要緊？

24. 打仗以後軍官得把經過對指揮官報告嗎？

25. 第二次世界大戰德國為甚麼失敗了？

26. 演講的時候得先說「各位」是甚麼意思？

27. 打仗的時候為甚麼得對敵軍的情報知道的很清楚？

28. 打仗的時候兵力分散了為甚麼很危險？

29. 為甚麼有人喜歡到海灘上去玩？

30. 為甚麼打仗以前得有準備？

31. 按你的估計每年在公路上要死多少人？

32. 按中國人說修橋鋪路是好事. 美國也有這種看法嗎？

IV Translation Exercise

1. The communists ordered 40,000 men to pave the road to the border. But only 1,000 returned.
2. At a press conference the President told everyone that all nations have decided to ban the atomic bomb.
3. The enemy troops were told to surrender or they would suffer hardships when their food supplies are cut off.
4. Rules set up by that organization permit quite a bit of flexibility in achieving our goal. Let us study them carefully.
5. I estimate that in the coming year we will have at least two hundred new students.
6. After the troops had dug in, they began cooking their food for supper.
7. He took the first ten minutes to report on events that have taken place while we were away.
8. In dense forests it is hard to tell which is East, West, South, or North on a cloudy day.
9. In Canada you can see very many double-decked buses. Have you seen any in the United States?
10. If you want to disperse the enemy, you must attack them from all directions.
11. If you want to cross the river, you had better find a place where the current is not too swift.
12. Newspaper reporters have a very interesting life. They have to work at night, just as doctors do.
13. Many foreigners thought that the United States was paved with gold.
14. An armored squadron contains many vehicles and weapons.
15. Are telephone wires always necessary for making a phone call?

16. Signal communications must be maintained at all times in order that headquarters may know what is going on at the front.

17. The enemy is now entrenched 20 miles away from their former position.

18. State highways are repaired with money that citizens have paid to the State government.

19. Retrograde movements are hard to explain to the troops. In order to avoid being cut off, it is sometimes necessary to carry out such a movement.

20. A double layer of paper can sometimes keep the ammunition from getting wet under the rain.

第五部 新聞

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(一) 泰(Tài)王訪馬來亞(Yǎ)
將演奏爵士音樂

泰(Tài)國國王哈(Hā)瑪(mǎ)九世在訪問馬來亞(yǎ)期間將舉行一次高階層爵士音樂演奏會.

這位愛好音樂的國王除了會吹奏薩(Sā)克(kē)森(sēn)喇叭和洋簫外還會彈鋼琴. 國王夫婦將於本月二十日到達吉(Jí)隆(lúng)坡(pwō).

馬來亞(yǎ)電臺的發言人說泰國國王的伴奏若不是一個臨時組成的小樂隊就是整個馬來亞(yǎ)電臺樂隊. 他旅行馬來亞(yǎ)北部時樂隊將伴隨他. 他的爵士音樂演奏可能會被錄音. 他在曼(Màn)谷(gǔ)和紐(Nyǒu)約曾與班(Bān)尼(ní)固(gù)德(dé)曼(màn)合奏.

目前有人正在安排準備贈送泰(Tài)王一隻新的薩(Sā)克(kè)森(sēn)喇叭或洋簫.

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(二) 生字：

1.	階	jyē	N:	step
2.	層	tséng	N:	stratum;layer;story(of building)
	階層		N:	level;grade;step;stratum
3.	吹	chwēi	V:	blow;,puff; bluff
	吹奏		V:	play (musical instrument)by blowing
4.	喇	lǎ	V:	to chatter
5.	叭	bā	SV:	open-mouthed
	喇叭		N:	trumpet
	薩sā克kè森sēn喇叭		N:	saxophone
6.	簫	syāu	N:	flute of bamboo, pan-pipes
	洋簫		N:	clarinet
7.	彈	tán	V:	snap;bounce;rebound;play (musical instrument)
	彈鋼琴		VO:	play piano
8.	婦	fù	N:	woman; wife
	夫婦		N:	husband and wife
	夫		N:	husband
9.	伴	bàn	V/N:	accompany/companion,associate
	伴奏		V/N:	play(music)accompaniment/ musical accompaniment
	伴隨		V:	accompany;follow and keep company with
10.	臨		V:	come to; be near to
	臨時		MA:	temporary:improvisory;(literally it means "when it comes to the time)
11.	旅	lyǔ	V:	travel;sojourn;lodge
	旅行		V:	travel
12.	錄	lù	V/N:	record

	錄音	VO/N:	**record sound/ sound-recording**
13.	排 pái	V/N:	arrange in rows/row
	安排	V/N:	arrange/arrangement
14.	贈 dzèng	V:	give(gift,present);bestow; confer
	贈送	V:	give(present); present; donate

註:

1.	泰Tài 王	N:	king of Thailand
	王	N:	king
2.	馬來亞 Mă-lái-yă	N:	Malaya
3.	爵jywé士	N:	jazz
4.	九世	N:	ninth generation; nine generations
	哈Hā瑪mă九世	N:	RAMA the 9th
5.	愛好	V/N:	love (for things, games,etc)
6.	吉Jí隆 lúng坡pwō	PW:	Kuala Lumpur
7.	樂 ywè 隊	N:	band (musical);orchestra
	電臺樂隊	N:	radio station band or orchestra
8.	組成	V:	organize; form(a group or an organization
9.	曼Màn谷 gŭ	N:	Bang-kok
10.	班Bān尼 ní固gù德dé曼màn	N:	Benny Goodman
11.	合奏	V/N:	play(music)together with; duet;trio;quartet;quintet; sextet;etc.
12.	到達	V:	arrive; reach

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简体字练习

(一) 这次敌軍用的战畧用的不对. 我们把他们的交通线切断, 他们吃了很大的亏.

(二) 王师长开了一个记者招待会报告敌軍登陆失败的经过.

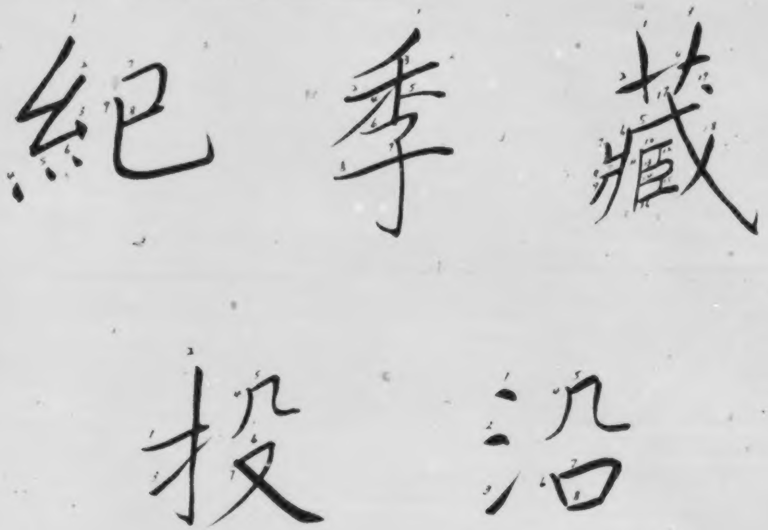
(三) 这个港口的交通很方便, 国家公路, 州公路跟县公路多极了, 随便什么地方汽車都走得到.

(四) 我们掘壕的准备作好了. 敌人逆袭的时候我们可以用战車自动推进炮攻击他们.

(五) 那个音乐演奏有电台乐队参加, 可能会被录音.

VI. WRITING

A. Writing (characters 696-700)



B. Radicals

1. 糸 (silk, 120) as in: 紀
2. 子 (child, 39) as in: 季
3. 艹 (grass, 140) as in: 藏
4. 扌 (hand, 64) as in: 投
5. 氵 (water, 85) as in: 沿

C. Dictionary Drill

Radicals No.72 - 144 (excluding those previously introduced)

No.	Name	Radical	English Meaning	Examples
73	yüēh	曰	To say	曰, 曲, 書, 最
74	yüèh	月	Moon	月, 有, 服
77	chǐh	止	To stop	止, 歸
78	tǎi	歹, 歺	Bad	歹, 死, 殆
79	shū	殳	Kill	毀, 段
80	wú	毋	Do not	毋, 母
81	pǐ	比	Compare	比, 毗
82	máo	毛	Hair	毛, 毫, 毯
83	shìh	氏	Clan	氏, 民
84	ch'ì	气	Air	氣
87	chǎo	爪, 爫	Claws	爪, 爬, 爭
88	fù	父	Father	父, 爺
89	yáo	爻	Change	爻, 爾
90	ch'uáng	爿	Bed	牀
91	p'ièn	片	Strip	片, 版
92	yá	牙	Tooth	牙, 犽
95	hsüán	玄	Dark	玄, 率
97	kuā	瓜	Melon	瓜, 瓢
98	wǎ	瓦	Tile	瓦, 甌
99	kān	甘	Sweet	甘, 甚
100	shēng	生	Produce	生, 產
101	yùng	用	Use	用, 甫
103	p'ǐ	疋, 𤴔	Bolt of cloth	疋, 疑, 疎
105	pò	癶	Back to back	癸, 發
106	pái	白	White	白, 皇

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No.	Name	Radical	English Meaning	Examples
107	p'í	皮	Skin	皮, 皺
110	máo	矛	Lance	矛, 矜
111	shǐh	矢	Arrow	矢, 矯
114	jǒu	禸	Track	禸, 禺
117	Lì	立	Stand	立, 章, 竣
121	fǒu	缶	Earthen ware	缶, 缺
122	wǎng	网, 罒. 冈 四. 冗	Net	罪. 罔. 罕
123	yáng	羊	Sheep	羊, 義
124	yǔ	羽	Feather	羽. 翁
125	lǎo	老, 耂	Old	老, 者, 考
126	érh	而	And	而, 耐, 耎
127	lěi	耒	Plough	耒, 耕
129	yù	聿	Brush	肆
131	ch'én	臣	Officer	臣. 臥
132	tzù	自	Self	自, 臭
133	chìh	至	Reach	至, 臺
134	chìu	臼	Mortar	臼, 舅
135	shé	舌	Tongue	舌. 舖
136	ch'uǎn	舛	Opposed	舛, 舞
137	chōu	舟	Boat	舟, 船
138	kèn	艮	Limit	艮. 良
139	sè	色	Color	色, 艷
141	hǔ	虍	Tiger	虎. 號
143	hsiěh-tūn-erh	血	Blood	血, 衆
144	hsíng	行	Go, do	行, 術

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1. Exercise: Identify the radicals, and find from dictionary Wade-Giles romanization and meaning for the following characters:

	Radical	Wade-Giles Romanization	Meaning
曾			
殺			
爸			
朔			
牆			
瓢			
正			
寡			
皆			
殃			
皷			
每			
竟			
毡			
缸			
爲			
軍			
瓷			
羣			
甜			
登			
矮			
舊			
習			

2. **Home Work:** Identify the radicals, and find from dictionary Wade-Giles romanization and meaning for the following characters:

	Radical	Wade-Giles Romanization	Meaning
替			
爵			
步			
爽			
期			
牒			
瓶			
殊			
甥			
疏			
毆			
皓			
街			
毒			
童			
蛋			
氅			
羨			
翼			
臨			
署			
與			
館			
艦			

第一百五十五課

中華民國的建立

第一部 對話

史:我們兩個月以前學中國歷史,沒詳細談到中華民國的建立.我們可以不可以再談一談?

王:好吧.中華民國成立以前,進行了差不多十次的革命.一九一一年十月十日武昌(chāng)起義,可以算是一個總(dzǔng)結束(shù).

史:所以中華民國國慶(chìng)紀念日就是十月十日麼?

王:對了.我們也叫這個紀念日作「雙十節」.

史:我們學校的中文系(syì),每年都慶祝(chìngjù)中華民國國慶(chìng).

王:同學們唱歌的唱歌,表演的表演,講演的講演,節目很精采.

史:在中國慶祝(chìngjù)雙十節一定很熱鬧吧?

王: 熱鬧極了. 有各種慶祝(chìngjù)節目, 遊(yóu)行跟盛(shèng)大的閱(ywè)兵典(dyǎn)禮.

史: 你能不能給我講一講中國革命的目的?

王: 中國革命的目的, 是求中國的自由平等. 建立一個民主的國家, 努力促(tsù)進世界大同.

史: 當時最先的工作就是推翻滿清政府吧?

王: 我們從前講中國歷史的時候, 已經提到自從鴉(yā)片戰爭以後, 滿清政府愈來愈腐(fǔ)敗, 愛國人士覺得, 非革命不能救中國.

史: 除了推翻滿清政府以外, 還有甚麼工作?

王: 進行打倒帝國主義跟軍閥(fá).

史: 帝國主義國家對中國實行了甚麼樣的侵(chīn)略?

王: 武力, 外交跟經濟三方面. 那時候除了美國以外的强國, 還想要瓜(gwā)分中國.

史: 怎麼瓜(gwā)分中國?

王: 瓜(gwā)分的法子多極了.比方說,要租(dzū)界跟租(dzū)借地等等.

史: 聽說外國人在中國有領事裁判(tsáipàn)權,中國法庭管不着.

王: 對的.這些强國在中國也有他們的勢力範(fàn)圍.

史: 勢力範(fàn)圍有甚麼用?

王: 一個强國在她的勢力範(fàn)圍裏,可以造鐵路,開各種的礦(kwàng),甚麼的.

史: 中國人不能自己造鐵路開礦(kwàng)麼?

王: 那時候中國政府,在一個强國的勢力範(fàn)圍裏,借錢造鐵路開礦(kwàng)都得跟那個强國商量.

史: 我聽說外國軍隊跟軍艦,可以在中國隨便活動.

王: 這是真的.連那時中國的國都,都有外國軍隊.中國的河都有外國軍艦,甚麼時候

不高興就開炮打我們.

史: 這可真沒道理.

王: 也就是因為這個原故,所以孫中山先生跟他的朋友們要發動革命.

史: 貴國革命成功以後,政府還在北京(jīng)麼?

王: 臨(lín)時政府先在南京(jīng),孫中山先生擔任臨(lín)時大總(dzǔng)統.

史: 後來為甚麼搬到北京(jīng)去了呢?

王: 那時候革命黨的軍事力量不太強,滿清的軍事力量都在袁(ywán)世凱(kǎi)手裏,為了避免戰爭,就讓袁(ywán)世凱(kǎi)做總(dzǔng)統.同時把國都搬到北京(jīng)去.

史: 中國一九一一年的革命為甚麼沒真正成功呢?

王: 因為袁(ywán)世凱(kǎi)野心太大,他做了總(dzǔng)統還不夠,還要做皇(hwáng)帝.很多他的軍官後來變成了軍閥(fá)了.我們一九一一年的革命結果

失敗了.

史: 所以孫中山先生又再組織革命政府,要打倒這些軍閥(fá)吧?

王: 孫中山先生在第二次組織革命政府以後,又到北京(jīng)商量和平的問題.不幸就在這一年因為病在北京(jīng)死了.他的遺(yí)囑(jǔ)說,中國的革命還沒成功,希望同志還要繼續不斷努(nǔ)力.

Translation, Basic Dialogue

The Establishment of the Republic of China

Shř: Two months ago, we studied Chinese history but did not discuss the establishment of the Republic of China in detail. Can we talk a little about this again?

Wáng: Yes. Before the establishment of the Republic of China, there were around ten revolutions. On Oct. 10, 1911, the revolution at Wuchang was considered as the conclusion of these revolutions.

Shř: Is that why the national holiday of the Republic of China is on Oct. 10 ?

Wáng: That is right. We also call this commemoration day the "Double Ten Festival."

Shř: The Chinese Department at this school celebrates this national holiday of the Republic of China each year.

Wáng: Students sing songs, give performances, and make speeches. The program is very entertaining.

Shř: There must be a very hectic time during the celebration of the "Double Ten Festival" in China.

Wáng: It is very hectic. There are all kinds of celebration programs and parades, as well as review of troops.

Shř: Can you explain the purpose of the Chinese revolution?

Wáng: The purpose of the Chinese revolution was to seek liberty and equality for China, to establish a democracy, and to promote world peace.

Shř: At that time, the first thing to do was to overthrow the Ching government. I presume.

Wáng: When we were talking about Chinese history previously, we already mentioned that. Since the opium war, the Manchurian government was getting more and more corrupt. The patriotic people thought that there was no other way to save China but a revolt.

Shř: What else did they have to do besides overthrowing the Manchurian government?

Wáng: They also had to defeat imperialism and the warlords.

Shř: What kind of aggression did the imperialistic countries carry out toward China?

Wáng: In all three aspects, namely; military force, diplomacy, and economy. The strong nations, with the exception of the U.S.A., were thinking of dividing China among them.

Shř: How did they want to divide China?

Wáng: There were many ways to divide China. For instance, demanding concessions and leases on Chinese territory.

Shř: I heard that foreigners in China had extraterritoriality. The Chinese court had no control over them.

Wáng: Right. These strong nations also had their sphere of influence in China.

Shř: Couldn't the Chinese build railroads and operate mines themselves?

Wáng: In those days, the Chinese government was under the influence of a strong nation. She had to consult the strong nation if she had to borrow money for building railroads and operating mines.

Shř: I heard that foreign troops and warships could do anything they pleased.

Wáng: That is the truth. Even in the Capital of China there were foreign troops. On all Chinese rivers, there were foreign gunboats. Whenever they were unhappy they would shoot at us with their artillery.

Shř: This was really unreasonable of them.

Wáng: That is why Dr. Sun Yat Sen and his friends wanted to start the revolution.

Shř: Did the Capital remain at Peiping after the revolution succeeded?

Wáng: The temporary government was first in Nanking. Dr. Sun Yat Sen was the provisional president.

Shř: Why was the Capital later moved to Peiping?

Wáng: At that time, the military strength of the revolutionary forces was not very strong. The Manchu military power was in the hands of Yüán Shìh-K'ǎi. In order to avoid war, the revolutionary government allowed Yüán Shìh-K'ǎi to become President, and moved the capital to Peiping.

Shř: Why wasn't the revolution in 1911 really successful?

Wáng: Because Yüan Shìh-K'ǎi's ambitions were too wild. It was not enough that he was President, he wanted to be the Emperior. Many of his officers later became warlords. Consequently, our revolution in 1911 failed.

Shř: Dr. Sun Yat Sen again organized revolutionary government to defeat these warlords.

Wáng: Dr. Sun Yat Sen, after organizing a revolutionary government for the second time, went to Peiping to talk peace. Unfortunately, he passed away in Peiping due to illness that year. In his will he said that the revolution was not yet successful, and hoped that all his comrades would continue their efforts.

第二部 生詞

Vocabulary

226 .	àigwó rénshr̀	愛國人士	N:	patriot
226.1	àigwó	愛國	SV:	patriotic
227 .	chìngjù	慶祝	V:	celebrate
228 .	chyáng gwó	强國	N:	major power
229 .	dǎdǎu	打倒	V:	knock down
230 .	dzūjyèdì	租借地	N:	leased territory
231 .	dzǔngjyéshù	總結束	N:	final conclusion (overall)
232 .	gwāfēn	瓜分	V:	to divide
233 .	gwóchìng jìnyànr̀	國慶紀念日	N:	National commemoration day
234 .	gwódū	國都	N:	national capital
235 .	jīngtsǎi	精彩	SV:	fine, beautiful
236 .	jyémù	節目	N:	program
237 .	jyūnfá	軍閥	N:	warlord
238 .	jyūnjǔ lìsyàn	君主立憲	N:	constitutional monarchy
239 .	kwàng	礦	N:	mine
240 .	shèngdà	盛大	SV:	grand, great
241 .	shr̀jyè dàtúng	世界大同	Ph:	world of universal harmony
242 .	Shwāngshŕjyé	雙十節	N:	Double Ten Festival
243 .	yíjǔ	遺囑	N:	will
244 .	yóusyíng	遊行	V/N:	parade
245 .	ywèbīng	閱兵	V/N:	review of troops

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Notes

1.	Húpěishěng	湖北省	N:	Hupeh Province
2.	Mǎnchīng	滿清	N:	Ching Dynasty (Manchus)
3.	Sūnjūngshān	孫中山	N:	Dr. Sun Yat-Sen
4.	Ywánshr̀kǎi	袁世凱	N:	Yuan Shih-K'ai

生詞練習

1. A. 第二次世界大戰的時候德國有很多愛國人士.

B. 小孩子也懂"愛國"這兩個字嗎?

2. 明天的節目裡有王小姐表演唱歌.

3. 每年七月四日美國全國慶祝國慶

4. 美國是世界上的強國.

5. 我覺得求人不如求自己.

6. 我們得聯合起來才能打倒共產主義.

7. A. 民主國家最後的目的是世界大同

要是我們繼續不斷的努力總有一天可以作到世界大同.

8. 我在天津的時候住在英國租界.

9. 九龍是一個租借地.

10. 新新公司預備在今年年底總結束.

11. 他存的錢都被他親戚們瓜分了.

12. 七月四日是美國的國慶紀念日.

13. A. 你打算怎麼慶祝國慶?
B. 今天是張先生張太太的結婚紀念日.
14. 華盛頓是美國的國都.
15. 昨天學生們表演的話劇真精彩.
16. 他最喜歡的節目是李小姐的唱歌.
17. 中國愛國人士聯合起來打倒了軍閥.
18. 中國的西南部有很多礦
19. 那天晚上他們畢業的慶祝會相當盛大.
20. 雙十節就是中國的國慶日.
21. 王老先生死的時候沒有留遺囑.
22. 國慶紀念日遊行有十萬人參加.
23. 閱兵是中國國慶日的特別節目.

第三部　問題

(For instructor's classroom use)

1. 中華民國成立以前進行了多少次革命？
2. 那個時候跟在那個地方才算是一個總結束？
3. 十月十日是中華民國的甚麼日子？也叫甚麼節？
4. 我們學校中文系每年都慶祝中華民國的國慶嗎？有些甚麼節目？
5. 在中國慶祝雙十節是不是更熱鬧？有些甚麼節目？
6. 中國革命的目的是甚麼？
7. 中國革命最先的工作是甚麼？
8. 中國革命的人為甚麼要推翻滿清政府？
9. 除了推翻滿清政府以外還有甚麼工作？
10. 為甚麼要打倒帝國主義？
11. 那些強國想怎麼瓜分中國？
12. 甚麼是領事裁判權？

13. 很多強國在中國有他們的勢力範圍、他們在勢力範圍以內可以做些甚麼事？

14. 要是中國人在那些強國的勢力範圍以內要借錢造鐵路開礦甚麼的還得先跟他們商量嗎？

15. 那時候外國軍隊和軍艦可以在中國隨便活動嗎？有些甚麼沒道理的活動？

16. 這些都是孫中山先生發動革命的原故嗎？

17. 革命成功以後臨時政府的首都在那兒？

18. 誰是臨時大總統？

19. 為甚麼國都後來又搬到北京去了？

20. 中國一九一一年的革命為甚麼沒成功呢？

21. 孫中山先生第二次組織革命政府的目的是甚麼？

22. 他第二次組織了革命政府以後又到北京去作甚麼去了？ 成功了嗎？

23. 孫中山先生的遺囑說甚麼？

24. 一個人死以前為甚麼得寫遺囑？

25. 在美國七月四日國慶日的遊行是不是很熱鬧？有些甚麼節目？

26. 美國的國都在那兒？叫甚麼？

27. 你覺得一個人應當愛國嗎？為甚麼？

28. 你從這個學校畢業的時候是不是應當慶祝？為甚麼？

29. 美國東部甚麼礦出的最多？西南部呢？

30. 世界大同是人類最高最後的目的嗎？為甚麼？

31. 你在這兒結束以後預備到那兒去？

32. 你看了一個精采的表演以後有甚麼感想？

IV Translation Exercise

1. What do you seek when you come to study at this school?
2. In his will he says that he will give all his books to the city.
3. All patriots love their country. What is good for the country is good for them.
4. The major powers are concentrated in Europe, America, and Asia.
5. The school children gave a good performance. They will repeat the show tomorrow at San Francisco.
6. Work has already been concluded on that building. People will move in tomorrow.
7. The young folks were shouting "Down with imperialism" while parading on the streets.
8. The President will review his troops next week, when we have our National Day of Commemoration.
9. Many major powers got concessions from China, during the last century. These have all been returned to her during the Second World War.
10. The Double Tenth Festivities take place on the tenth of October. This is to commemorate those who took part in the October Tenth Revolution in 1911.
11. Kowloon is a leased territory. This is somewhat different from a concession.
12. Why are you celebrating? Is it because you have received money from a rich relative?
13. Smaller nations are sometimes divided and swallowed by larger nations.
14. What is on the program today, in celebration of his birthday?
15. Many nations have had to change their national capitals because of wars, and other conditions.

16. Many people have said that you may find a gold mine in those hills if you look for it.

17. Many patriots have sacrificed their lives in order that there might be a democratic form of government here.

18. If there is a parade at night, people usually carry beautiful lanterns. Otherwise, nobody would be able to see the paraders.

19. The program will be exciting and beautiful. There will be many interesting performances.

20. Based upon Confucian philosophy, the Chinese Government is seeking for a "World of Universal Harmony".

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第五部 新聞

(一) 西新幾島荷(Hé)軍司令稱
印(Yìn)尼(ní)傘兵一隊
已向荷(Hé)軍投降

〔美聯社西新幾內亞(yǎ)—荷(Hé)蘭(lán)第亞(yǎ)十五日電〕 西新幾內亞(yǎ)荷(Hé)軍總司令李塞(sài)爾(ěr)准將今日宣稱向荷(Hé)軍投降的印(Yìn)尼(ní)傘兵體格,心理狀況均頗不佳. 他在此間一記者會中說在Aùníng半島投降的印(Yìn)尼(ní)傘兵組成一完全的軍事單位,有一軍官,數名士官及數十名士兵. 他們係於二日前投降.

此司令又說「這些傘兵曾被告知於兩日內即有正規軍前來接觸. 但援軍未到. 他們未獲得空投的食物完全處於孤立狀態.」

(二) 生字:

1.	島	dǎu	N:	island
	半島		N:	peninsula
2.	傘	sǎn	N:	umbrella; parachute
	傘兵		N:	paratrooper
3.	降	syáng	V:	surrender;subjugate;submit
	投降		V:	surrender; defect
4.	准	jwùn	V/N:	approve;permit;allow;quasi
	准将		N:	brigadier general;commodore
5.	狀	jwàng	N:	form; fashion
6.	況	kwàng	N:	condition; situation
	狀況		N:	condition;situation;shape
7.	佳	jyā	SV:	good;fine;nice;beautiful
8.	觸	chwò	V:	butt;gore;run against;offend: touch
	接觸		V:	come into contact with
9.	援	ywán	V:	assist;rescue;lead;take hold of
	援軍		N:	reinforcement (troops)
10.	孤	gū	SV/A:	lone;solitary/lonely
	孤立		V/N:	isolate/isolation
11.	態	tài	N:	manner;bearing;behavior
	狀態		N:	state; condition; attitude
12.	物	wù	N:	thing; matter; article
	食物		N:	food

L.
155 註:

1.	新幾内亞(yǎ)	PW:	New Guinea
2.	荷蘭 Hélán	PW:	Holland; Dutch
3.	荷Hé 軍	N:	Dutch troops
3.	印yìn 尼 ní	PW:	Indonesia (abbreviation of 印度尼西亞)
4.	印度尼西亞 Yìndùnísyīyǎ	PW:	Indonesia
5.	荷Hé 蘭lán 地 亞 yǎ	N:	Hollandia
6.	李塞sài 爾 ěr	N:	Reeser
7.	體格	N:	physique, health
8.	心理	N:	psychology, mental state
9.	奧Aū 寧 níng 半島	N:	Anning peninsula
10.	軍官	N:	military officer
11.	士官	N:	non-commissioned officer
12.	於……内	CV:	within or in......
13.	即有	V:	will have (equivalent to 就有)
14.	正規軍	N:	regular troop
15.	空投	V:	air-drop; parachute
16.	處於	V:	be in a position of
17.	被告知	V:	informed; told

文言字：

1. 於……內　CV: within or in....

1.1 可於十日內到達此間　can arrive here in ten days

2. 即有　V: there will be ; will have

2.1 於五日內即有十人來此念書

within five days there will be ten persons to come to study here.

3. 處於　V: be in a position of....

3.1 處於不利之地位

(be) in an unfavorable position

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简体字练习

(一) 中华民国是一九一一年建立的.到現在已经有了五十五年的历史了.

(二) 中华民国国庆纪念日是十月十号,也叫「双十节」.

(三) 在中国庆祝双十节热鬧极了.有表演,有讲演,有各种庆祝节目,也有阅兵典礼跟遊行.

(四) 从前很多帝国主义国家对中国实行各种侵畧.

(五) 印尼伞兵未获得空投的食物完全处於孤立状态.

VI. WRITING

A. Writing (characters 701-705)

牌 厚 越

餓 木

B. Radicals

1. 片 (a strip, 91) as in: 牌
2. 厂 (cliff, 27) as in: 厚
3. 走 (walk, 156) as in: 越
4. 食 (eat, 184) as in: 餓
5. 木 (wood, 75) as in: 木

VOCABULARY INDEX

A			LESSON
àigwó rénshr̀	N:	patriot	155
àigwó	SV:	patriotic	155
àn nyǒu	VO:	push button	145

B			
báifèi	A:	in vain	144
báichr̄	A:	eat free, eat in vain	144
fèi	V:	waste, expend, use	144
bàufā	V:	break out (explode)	151
(bàu) jàlì	N:	explosive force	151
bàuyàu	N:	explosive dynamite	151
gāují bàuyàu	N:	high explosive	151
bīnggūng bùdwèi	N:	ordnance troop (unit)	144
bīnggūng	N:	ordnance	144
bùbīng dēnglùjyàn	N:	infantry landing ship (LST)	150
Bùjǎng	N:	Secretary of a Department, minister of a ministry	148
Gwófáng Bùjǎng	N:	Secretary of Defense	148
Hǎijyūn Bùjǎng	N:	Secretary of Navy	148
Hǎijyūn Dzwòjàn Bùjǎng	N:	Chief of Naval Operations	148
Kūngjyūn Bùjǎng	N:	Secretary of Air Force	148
Lùjyūn Bùjǎng	N:	Secretary of Army	148
bùléitǐng	N:	mine layer	148
byānchéngdānwèi	N:	organization	152
byāndwèi hūngjà	N:	formation bombing	144
byǎushr̀	V/N:	indicate, indication	152

C			
chángjyùlí	N:	long distance	151
chāuyīnsù	N:	supersonic	145
chēlyàng dēnglùjyàn	N:	vehicle landing ship(LSV)	150
chēlyàng rénywán dēnglùtǐng	N:	landing craft vehicle personnel (LCVP)	150
chén	V:	sink	149
chíbīng jūngdwèi	N:	squadron (armored)	154

			LESSON
chíjyàn	N:	flagship	148
chīnlywègwó	N:	aggressor country	146
chīnlywèjě	N:	aggressor	146
chīnlywè	V:	commit aggression	146
chīngchìdàn	N:	hydrogen bomb	151
chīngchì	N:	hydrogen	151
chíngsyàng	N:	tendency	151
chìngjù	V:	celebrate	155
chūdùng	V:	send troops out for action, set forth	150
chūngjī dùng dzwò	N:	shock action	152
chwánchyáu	N:	bridge	149
chwánjǎng	N:	captain of a ship (civ)	148
jyànjǎng	N:	captain of a ship (mil)	148
chwánrǎn bìng	N:	contagious disease	153
chwánrǎn	V:	to catch (disease)	153
chwántóu	N:	bow (of a ship)	149
chwántwán	N:	convoy	147
chwánwěi	N:	stern (of a ship)	149
chwánwū	N:	dock	149
chwánwū dēnglùjyàn	N:	dock landing ship (LSD)	150
chwánywán	N:	crew (of a ship)	149
chwánywántsāng	N:	compartment	149
chyán háng	N:	navigate submerged	151
chyánwàngjìng	N:	periscope	147
chyán	V:	to submerge	147
chyāngpàugwān	N:	gunnery officer	149
chyáng gwó	N:	major power	155
chyēdwàn	V:	cut	154
chyūjùjyàn	N:	destroyer	147

D

dādǎu	V:	knock down	155
dàtúng shr̀jyè	Ph:	"world of universal harmony"	155
dàntóu	N:	warhead	151
dēnghwǒ gwǎnjr̀	N:	blockout	144
dēnglù bùdwèi	N:	landing force	147
dēnglù bwóshwán	N:	landing barge	147
bwóchwán	N:	barge	147
dēnglù dìchyū	N:	landing area	152
dēnglùjōu	N:	landing boat	147
dēnglùjōubwō	N:	landing wave	152
dēnglùjyàn	N:	landing ship	152

			LESSON
dēnglù jyòuhùjyàn	N:	landing ship, casualty evacuation	150
dēnglù yùnshūchē	N:	landing vehicle truck	150
díjyūn	N:	enemy troops	154
dì dwèi dì	Ph:	surface to surface	146
dì dwèi kūng	Ph:	surface to air	146
kūng dwèi kūng	Ph:	air to air	146
kūng dwèi dì	Ph:	air to surface	146
dìmyàn gūngdzwòrénywán	N:	ground personnel	146
dúchìdàn	N:	poisonous gas shell	151
dúchì	N:	poisonous gas	151
dú	N:	poisonous, poison	151
dwŏ	V:	hide	145
dyànhwàsyàn	N:	telephone lines, wire	154
dyànshr̀	N:	television	145
dz̀dùng jyàshřchì	N:	auto-pilot	145
dzūjyèdì	N:	leased territory	155
dzúgòu	SV:	adequate	152
dzŭjř	V:	to stop	153
dzŭngjyésù	N:	final conclusion (overall)	155
dzŭngsz̄lìng	N:	commander-in-chief	148
dzwŏsywán	N:	port (of a ship)	149
dzwòjàn fùshāng	V/N:	wounded in action	144
dzwòjàn shāngwáng	N:	battle casualty	144
dzwòjàn shr̄dzūng	V/N:	missing in action	144
dzwòjàn wàishāng	V/N:	injured in action	144
dzwòtsāng	N:	cockpit	145
dzwòwèi	N:	seat	145
F			
fādùngjī	N:	engine	145
fān	V:	turn over, capsize	148
fāngsyàngdwò	N:	ruddar	145
fángdúyī	N:	protective clothing (anti-poisonous gas)	153
fánghù	V/N:	to prevent, prevention	153
fángjř	V:	to prevent	146
fángkūngdùng	N:	air-raid shelter	153
fàngshèjàn	N:	radiological warfare	153
fēndwèi	N:	division	148
fēnkāi	RV:	separate	149

			LESSON
fēnsàn	V:	disperse	154
fēngsyàng	N:	wind direction	153
fŭchūng săushè	V/N:	pass	144
fùyì	N:	aileron	145
fùshèchén	N:	fallout (dust)	151
fùyúnggwó	N:	satellite country (Soviet bloc)	146

G

gāngkwài	V/CV:	hurry/ in a hurry	152
gănlai	RV:	rush up (here)	148
gāudùbyău	N:	altimeter	145
gāu rè	N:	high temperature	151
gāushèpàuhwŏ	N:	flak	144
pàuhwŏ	N:	artillery fire, gunfire	144
gēnjyù	Ph:	based upon	152
gēnjyùdì	N:	base	152
gūji	V:	estimate	154
gūngyèchyū	N:	industrial area	144
gwāfēn	V:	to divide	155
gwōlútsāng	N:	boiler room	149
gwóchìng jìnyànr̀	N:	National commemoration Day	155
gwódū	N:	national capital	155
gwófáng	N:	national defense	148
gwófángbù	N:	Defense Department	148
gwójyā gūnglù	N:	national highway	154
jōu gūng lù	N:	state highway	154
syàn gūnglù	N:	county highway	154

H

hăidĭ	N:	under water, bottom of the sea	151
hăijyūn lùjàndwèi	N:	marine corps	150
lùjàndwèi	N:	marines	150
hăijyūn shàngjyàng	N:	admiral	148
hăijyūn wŭsyīng-shàngjyàng	N:	fleet admiral	148
hăijyūn shàngsyàu	N:	navy captain	147

			LESSON
hǎitān	N:	beach	150
hédždàntóu	N:	nuclear warhead	146
hédž wǔchì	N:	nucleus weapons	151
hédž	N:	nucleus	151
héjīn	N:	alloy	145
hòusyu tīdwèi	N:	following echelon	152
hwàshēngfàng jyūngwān	N:	CBR officer	153
hwàsywé wǔchì	N:	chemical weapon	153

J

jà	V:	bomb, explode	147
jàchén	V:	hit and sunk	147
jàhwài	V:	hit	147
jànchē dēnglùjyàn	N:	landing ship tank (LST)	150
jàndwèi	N:	squadron (navy)	148
jànfáng wǔchì	N:	anti-tank weapon	152
jènwáng	V/N:	killed in action	144
jījí	SV:	positively, aggressively	153
jīshēn	N:	fuselage	145
jīsyèhwà dēnglùtǐng	N:	landing craft mechanized	150
jītsāng	N:	engine room	149
jīwěi	N:	tail (of airplane)	145
jīyì	N:	wings (of airplane)	145
jìyǎng	N:	provision	147
jìjě jāudàihwèi	N:	press conference	154
jìjě	N:	reporter	154
jìylóuchìchyóumù	N:	barrage	144
jīngtsǎi	SV:	fine, beautiful	155
jǐngbàu	N:	air-raid alarm	153
jìnlì	V:	to try one's best	152
jōujì dàndàufēidàn	N:	ICBM	146
jŕwèi	N:	position	148
jřhwēitǎ	N:	control tower	145
jǔlìjyàn	N:	capital ship, battleship	147
jūngchēng dàndàufēidàn	N:	IRBM	146
jùng hūngjàjī	N:	heavy bomber	151
jwǎnjìn yùndùng	N:	retrograde movement	154
jwǎnjìn	V:	retrograde	154
jwǔnbèi	V/N:	prepare, preparation	148
jyábǎn	N:	deck	149
jyàshřgǎn	N:	control stick	145

			LESSON
jyàshřtái	N:	navigation bridge	149
jyàndwèi	N:	fleet	148
Dìchī Jyàndwèi	N:	The 7th Fleet	148
Jyàndwèi sz̄lìng	N:	Commander of a fleet	148
jyàulyànjī	N:	trainer (plane)	146
jyéjī	V:	to intercept	146
jyémù	N:	program	155
jyùlí	N:	distance	144
jyūnfá	N:	warlord	155
jyūnhwǒtsāng	N:	magazine (navy)	149
jyūnjǔ lìsyàn	N:	constitutional monarchy	155
jyūnjyàn	N:	warship	148
jywédwèi	A:	absolute/ absolutely	146
jywébù	A:	absolutely not	146
jywéháu	V:	entrench	154
jywé	V:	to dig	154

K

kē	M:	measure for rice, diamond, bullet, etc.	151
kěpà	SV:	horrible, terrible	151
kūngjàn	V/N:	dog fight	144
kwàng	N:	mine	155

L

lánjyéjī	N:	intercepter (plane)	146
léidá	N:	radar	145
lwósywánjyǎng	N:	propeller	145
lwúnjībīng	N:	fireman (navy)	148
lyánhé bùdwèi	N:	joint force	147
lyǎngchī bùbīng	N:	amphibious infantry	152
lyǎngchī chyānyǐnchē	N:	amphibious tractor	152
lyǎngchī dzǎijùngchē	N:	amphibious truck	150
lwúnjīgwān	N:	engineer officer	149

M			LESSON
mŭjyàn fēijī	N:	carrierbased plane	146
P			
páishwĕilyàng	N:	displacement	148
păudàu	N:	runway	146
péngchăng	N:	hangar	146
pūlù	VO:	pave a road	154
pū	V:	to pave	154
pyāuléi	N:	drifting mine	148
pyāu	V:	float	148
R			
ránshāudàn	N:	incendiary bomb	144
réndàu	SV/N:	humane, humanity	151
réndzàu wèisyīng	N:	man-made satellite	146
réndzàu	SV:	man-made	146
wèisyīng	N:	satellite	146
rénywán dēnglùtĭng	N:	landing craft personnel (LCPL)	150
S			
sànbù	V:	spread, distribute	153
săuléitĭng	N:	mine sweeper	147
sēnlín	N:	forest (dense)	154
shāchē	VO:	brake	145
shānlù	N:	mountain road	152
shàngàn	VO:	land, get on shore	150
shèshr̄	N:	installation	144
shēnshwĕi jàdàn	N:	depth charge	147
shēnswōsyìng	N:	flexibility	154
shēngnà	N:	sonar	149
shēngchù	N:	animal	153
shèngdà	SV:	grand, great	155

			LESSON
shōuchéng	N:	harvest	153
shr̀!	Ph:	Yes, Sir!	147
Shwāngshŕjyé	N:	Double Ten Festival	155
shwāngtséng	N:	double lines	154
shwěibīng	N:	sailor (navy)	149
shwěiléi	N:	mine (naval)	147
shwěilyóu	N:	current	154
shwěimìtsāngshr̀	N:	water-tight compartment	149
shwěijūng bàupwòdwèi	N:	under water demolition team	150
shwěishàng fēifī	N:	seaplane	146
shwěiyā	N:	amphibious truck	150
syàshwěilǐ	N:	ship launching ceremony	149
syàshwěi	VO:	launch	149
syāngbīnjyǒu	N:	champagne	149
syāufáng jìhwà	N:	fire plan	144
syǎusyíng jàndwèi	N:	flotilla	148
syíjī	V/N:	raid	144
syìjyùn wǔchì	N:	bacteriological weapons	153
syìjyùn	N:	bacteria	153
syōulǐ jyàn	N:	repair ship	150
syǔ	V:	allow, permit	150

T

tàikūngrén	N:	astronaut	146
tàikūng	N:	space	146
tàikūngchwán	N:	space ship	146
tánchuchyù	RV:	eject	145
tsānmóu dzǔngjǎng	N:	supreme chief-of-staff	148
tsāngfánbīng	N:	seaman	148
tūjī bǔjípǐn	N:	assault supplies	152
tūngsyìn lyánlwò	N:	signal communication	154
tūngyùng dēnglùtǐng	N:	landing craft utility(LCU)	150
twēijìnjì	N:	propellant	146
gùtǐ twēijìnjì	N:	solid propellant	146
yètǐ twēijìnjì	N:	liquid propellant	146
twèiyì	V/N:	retire/ retirement	148
twōchwán	N:	tugboat	148
tyáujyàn	N:	conditions	153
tyàubǎn	N:	gang plank, spring	150

W

			Lesson
wā jywé	V:	dig in	154
wānichwán	N:	dredgers	148
wārén	N:	frogman	[illegible]
wǎngfǎn yùnshū	N:	shuttling (cargo)	152
wēndù	N:	temperature	153
wéngwān	N:	civilian employee	148
wěngù	SV:	stable	152

Y

yānhwǒdànyàu	N:	pyrotechnics	144
yánjùng shānghài	N:	seriously ill	144
yánjùng	SV:	serious	144
yǎnsyí	V/N:	maneuver	148
yíchìbǎn	N:	instrument panel	145
yíchì	N:	instrument	145
yíjǔ	N:	will	155
yìbān tsānmóu	N:	general staff	144
yǐnchǐ	V:	cause, trigger	151
yìngfù	V:	to cope with	152
yóuchwán	N:	oil tanker	147
yóumén	N:	trottle	145
yóusyāng	N:	fuel tank	145
yóusyíng	V/N:	parade	155
yǒuhài	SV:	harmful	153
yòusywán	N:	starboard	149
yúléi	N:	torpedo	147
yúléi fāshègwǎn	N:	torpedo tube	149
yúléitǐng	N:	torpedo boat	147
yùnshūjyàn	N:	transport	147
ywèbīng	V/N:	review of troops	155